

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 27th August 1955.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Applications for credit made by co-operative societies.

* 357 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications for credit made by co-operative societies in each district during the last two years are still pending; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in disposing of these applications?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Out of 319 loan applications as on 30th June 1955, 182 are still pending, out of which 68 are in North Arcot, 3 in South Arcot, 55 in Chingleput, 5 in Salem, 32 in Tanjore, 3 in Madurai, 1 in Ramana-thapuram and 15 in Tirunelveli.

“(b) the delay is due to the following factors in the main:—

(1) Want of additional particulars from the borrowing societies.

(2) Pendency of overdues.

(3) Non-rectification of defects pointed out by the Central Banks.”

Working of mass B.C.G. Vaccination.

* 366 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there has been any decrease in the number of persons vaccinated in the districts where mass B.C.G. Vaccination has been introduced?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Yes, Sir, from the middle of June onwards.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—“There has been a lot of discussion about the B.C.G. What do the letters ‘B.C.G.’ stand for?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“‘B’ stands for Bacillus. ‘C’ and ‘G’ represent the names of the two scientists Calmette and Guerin.”

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ May I know how the figures work before the controversy was started and after the controversy in the districts? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It is only after the controversy was started, the response from the people has been affected. There has been a fall in the number of people coming for testing as well as for vaccination.”

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY :—“ May I know the percentage, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It varies from district to district. There has been a progressive fall.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ In view of the statement made the other day, do the Government keep a record of the tuberculin-tested people and see that the tuberculin-tested people do not avoid the B.C.G. inoculation? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, this vaccination is entirely voluntary.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ In view of the fact that one who is tuberculin tested is exposed to virulent infection, do the Government keep a record of those who were tuberculin tested and compel them to get B.C.G. inoculated? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There is no compulsion, Sir.”

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“ Rajaji, a very great man, is opposed to B.C.G. vaccination and the Government are convinced that the vaccination is good and in view of that fact, Sir, what special steps have the Government taken to fight that propaganda against B.C.G.? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There is no question of fight, Sir. The Government have published a pamphlet. As I said the other day, Dr. Ranganathan, Director of the B.C.G. Institute, Guindy, spoke on this subject under the auspices of the City Branch of the Indian Medical Association. The other day this Association gave a party in honour of Dr. Benjamin. He also spoke about B.C.G. to the members of the medical profession at that party, Sir.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, how Rajaji was able to get so much of expert knowledge on this B.C.G. within so short a time? ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ You must ask Rajaji.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ In this B.C.G. drama that is being now enacted, Sir, there is something like a playback and an actor on the stage, as in film shows.”

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ :—“ What I mean to say is this. A big man is opposed to that. Whether he is right or wrong, that is a different question. But the World Health Organization feels that B.C.G. is good, and it has been in practice for the last 30 years. Even an advanced country like England has adopted it. But, this agitation is going on here. May I know what special steps have the Government taken to see our people do not fear that vaccination? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There is no sort of opposition, Sir, in other States of India. Everywhere else the campaign is going on quite smoothly and there is good response. The controversy arose in this State after Rajaji began his anti-B.C.G. campaign. I hope, Sir, that in course of time, the doubts and fears of the people will be allayed and good sense will prevail.”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—“ If it is not a question of fight with the big man, Sir, is it a question of flight—running away from him? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The hon. Member wants to provoke me to say something.”

Location of the proposed new Medical College.

* 367 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer to supplementary question to Legislative Council Question No. 72 answered on 21st December 1954, whether the Government of Madras have come to any decision regarding the place where the new Medical College is to be located?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No, Sir.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ May I know whether the Government have come to any decision regarding the location of the proposed Medical College? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Government have not yet come to any decision. Establishing a college means a big investment of about a crore of rupees as non-recurring expenditure. We have included in the Second Five-Year Plan schemes for opening two colleges to produce 150 medical graduates per year and the estimated cost is Rs. 166 lakhs. But, what will happen to the scheme when it is finalised at Delhi, I cannot say. The Central Government will examine the needs of each State with regard to medical education and approve of the scheme of starting colleges only where they think it is necessary.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ What had happened to the report submitted by the Committee headed by our Leader of the Opposition and wherein our Chairman was also a member? ”

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11-10
a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" That report is under our consideration."

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :—" Are the Government expecting any substantial financial aid from the Central Government for their proposal to start more medical colleges? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Government expect financial assistance from the Centre."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of opening medical schools instead of colleges? In view of the fact that we are in need of a large number of medical practitioners, cannot something like a condensed course be started in place of the present M.B.B.S. course? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The medical profession in general is opposed to this idea of starting medical schools. They want one uniform standard of medical education throughout the country. Even though our ex-Chief Minister Rajaji was in favour of starting medical schools, he did not muster enough courage to put that idea into execution on account of the opposition from the medical profession. The hon. Member, Dr. A. Sreenivasan, may do some propaganda in this matter and convert his colleagues to his point of view."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" I am not interested in converting my colleagues, whom I will not be able to convince at all. I am concerned only with one fact, viz., whether the Government, as the custodian of the rights and privileges of the people, will consider the desirability of starting medical schools instead of colleges. That is my submission. The medical profession has got a vested interest and therefore it is very very difficult to convince men, who do not want to be convinced."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Medical schools which were in existence before have all now been converted into medical colleges, except perhaps in Mysore. The Bhore Committee that went into this question has also recommended that we should have one uniform standard of medical education, viz., a degree course extending to five years, which has now been reduced to 4½ years. The Central Council of Health is also in favour of having throughout India one uniform standard of medical education. That is what they have in other countries. The hon. Member who must be well versed on the subject of medical education is presenting here a new proposal."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that the Hon. Minister for Finance also, while addressing a meeting, was in favour of a condensed course for medical students? "

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The Hon. Minister for Health is not responsible for the opinion expressed by another Hon. Minister.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ I protest against the aspersion cast on me by the Hon. Minister. According to me ‘ well versed ’ is an innuendo. If he does not mean any aspersion, then it is all right.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I think the innuendo is only in the brain of the hon. Member.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ ‘ Well versed ’ is an innuendo. It means something bad.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ If the hon. Member wants to put supplementary questions, he could do so.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Does the uniform standard of medical education referred to by the Hon. Minister include indigenous system of medicine also?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ For the indigenous system of medicine also, we have only one standard of education, viz., 5-year diploma course.”

(Both Dr. A. Sreenivasan and Sri T. Purushotham stood up to put questions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I am not running a school.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Is there any proposal for a synthesis of both systems of medicine?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ At the College of Indigenous System of Medicine, they are taught both modern and indigenous systems of medicine. That is in accordance with the recommendation of the Usman Committee, the Chopra Committee and the Pandit Committee.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN :—“ My question has gone off the track. May I know whether the demands of the people of Malabar and Tanjore districts for a medical college in their respective districts will be taken into consideration, when a decision is taken by Government?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The demands of all places would be given due consideration wherefrom contributions either in the form of money or land are forthcoming for the starting of a medical college.”

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—“ In view of the fact that there is a great dearth of doctors in our State now, and it is too much to acquiesce in the superiority of the graveyard, is it not better to bring in some new idea in the matter of training medical people

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to cater to the needs of our poor population, especially because of the unwillingness nowadays of the medical graduates to settle down in village dispensaries? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is not a new idea; it is an old idea that has been discarded."

Death of a hydrocele patient in the General Hospital

* 368 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a person by name Sri S. Ramaswami was admitted into Ward No. 12 of the Madras General Hospital for operation for Hydrocele on Saturday, the 12th March 1955;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was taken to the mortuary on Monday, the 28th instant;

(c) whether it is a fact that the death is reported to be due to complications from operation;

(d) if the answer to clause (c) is in the affirmative, whether the Government will be pleased to set out *seriatim* the complications referred to;

(e) whether it is a fact that the death was caused by an infection of Tetanus;

(f) if the answer to clause (e) is in the affirmative, when the first signs of Tetanus were observed;

(g) whether it is a fact that several cases of death due to the infection of Tetanus have occurred in the General Hospital, Madras;

(h) whether the Government have instituted any enquiry into the cause thereof and with what result; and

(i) whether the infection of Tetanus in the case of Sri S. Ramaswami was due to his own action and if not, whether the Government propose to give any compensation to the members of his family?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Clause (a) to (i) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" What was the operation, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is stated in the question. Perhaps the hon. Member is not aware of his own question."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN :—" The Hon. Minister has stated that the patient developed signs of tetanus. Tetanus means non-infection. Even a healthy man, without any injury, even for a pin-prick may be said to suffer from tetanus. It is called idiopathic tetanus, I have got text books to testify my statement."

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY:—"Is it idiopathic or idiotic, Sir?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I am thankful to the information of the hon. Member. This answer has been furnished by the Head of the department. It is a technical matter. The hon. Member may well discuss this question before the Medical Association."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN:—"Was not investigation made to find out the bleeding state that was present in this patient?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Investigation was made and necessary medicines were administered but in spite of all that was done, the patient got tetanus and died. Such mishaps may sometimes take place in other hospitals also, not only in this country but also in Western countries."

DR. A. SREENIVASAN:—"I want to put one more supplementary question, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"No more supplementaries."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR:—"I want to put one very important supplementary question. Will you please permit me, Sir?"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"All right."

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR:—"It is said that the infection may be due to 'faecal contamination'. Is there faecal contamination among human beings. I think only in case of animals, it is there."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"In Hydrocele operation, faecal contamination sometimes takes place. Particular care has to be taken with reference to such contamination."

Allotment for Local Development works

* 369 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the districtwar allotment for Local Development works in the year 1953-54 and in the year 1954-55 and the amount actually spent on the same in each of those years?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"A statement * is placed on the table of the House."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—"May I know whether Government have investigated into the cause of non-utilization of the allotted amount in certain districts?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"Yes, Sir, that has been done."

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ Will the Government consider special treatment being accorded to poor, and dry districts like Chingleput, in the matter of matching contribution to be met by the local public in respect of local development works? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not think, Sir, Government could make any distinction between one district and another. The question of poverty is there in all other districts also.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I know, Sir, why Malabar is favoured with such a large allotment? Is that due to the incessant agitation by the representatives of Malabar? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ These funds have been distributed according to the population and that is how Malabar got a big sum. In regard to other districts also, the sums were allotted on population basis.”

Extension of new railway lines in the Chingleput, North and South Arcot and Salem districts.

* 370 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recommended to the Government of India any proposals for extension of new railway lines in the Central districts of Chingleput, North and South Arcot and Salem; and

(b) if so, at what stage they are at present?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ (a) This Government have furnished a list of railway projects to the Government of India in connection with the formulation of the Railway Board's Second Five Year Plan. The following proposals covering the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem have been included in the above list :—

(1) Neyveli-Vriddhachalam-Salem (Broad-Gauge) Line.

(2) Salem-Bangalore Line.

(3) Chinnasalem-Chingleput Line.

(4) Salem-Tiruchirappalli Line.

(5) Conjeeveram-Vellore Line.

“ (b) It is observed from the Budget speech of the Minister for Transport and Railways, Government of India and the Explanatory Memorandum thereon, that in the list of surveys proposed to be undertaken during 1955-56, the traffic and engineering surveys in respect of Salem-Bangalore Line and the Katpadi or Vellore to Kancheepuram Line have been included and that the scheme for extension of electrification from Tambaram to Villupuram has been approved.”

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Programme for development of Industries.

* 371 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any programme in regard to the development of industries, big and small; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place it on the table of the House showing also the industries classified as Village Industries, Cottage Industries, Basic Industries, Small-scale Industries and Large-scale Industries?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Draft Second Five-Year Plan for Madras State which has been submitted to the Planning Commission and copies of which have been circulated to all hon. Members of the House.”

Recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission.

* 372 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House a summary of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission with regard to (i) State finances and (ii) local finance; and

(b) to state what steps have been taken by the Government to implement the same?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance) :—“(a) Four sets of the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission (Volumes I to III) are available in the Madras Legislature Library; Volume III of the Report contains the recommendations of the Commission in regard to State Finances as also Local Finances together with a summary.

“(b) The recommendations of the Commission are under the consideration of the Government and it will take some time before a decision is reached on each of the proposals.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“May I know whether Government could supply us copies, even for cost 11-20 because, it is a big report of 500 pages and it deals with the a.m. important matter of taxation?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I do not know if copies are available for sale. I shall look into the matter.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“May I request the Hon. Minister to indicate to us the steps taken by Government to improve the finances of District Boards and Municipal Councils?”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, that is a large question and I cannot give a complete answer to that now. Anyhow, if a separate question is put, I shall try to answer it.”

Periods of work for Language Pandits in High Schools.

* 373 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state with reference to the answer to starred Legislative Council Question No. 15 answered on 29th December 1953, at what stage the question of reducing the minimum number of periods of work in High School classes insisted on for eligibility to I grade scales of pay in the case of Language Pandits stands?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Finance) :—“ There is no proposal to reduce the number of periods of work in High school forms for language Pandits other than Hindi Pandits so as to enable them to get pay in the Grade I scale.

“ The question was however considered in respect of Hindi Pandits, and deferred as provision has since been made under Part II of the First Language, which will increase the number of periods of study of Hindi.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I know whether the figures were gathered as to the additional amount that would be required if the limit were reduced to 16 periods? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ No, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ May I know whether the Government would kindly consider the claims of Tamil and other language Pandits to be placed on a par with those teaching English at least now when there is much pressure from the public to recognise the value of Tamil? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question.”

Introduction of single point sales tax.

* 374 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to introduce single point sales tax on certain commodities like yarn, oil, etc.; as an experimental measure?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“ There is no such proposal at present. The Government propose to hold a conference of officials and non-officials shortly to discuss matters relating to sales tax. The question whether single point tax can be levied on any, and if so, on what articles will also be considered then.”

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Gramasevak Training Centre at Parli.

* 375 Q.—SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal for shifting the present Gramasevak Training Centre at Parli in Palghat taluk to any other place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any representations have been received from public bodies and M.L.As., of the Malabar district against the proposed step and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“(a), (b) & (c) There was a proposal to shift the Training Centre at Parli. The question was considered and it has been decided to retain the Training Centre at Parli at present with reference to the number of candidates to be trained for the several regions.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS CITY TENANTS' PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955,
(L.A. BILL NO. 15 OF 1955).

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU:—“Sir, I beg to move . . .”

* DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important Bill. I went through it. We want to bring in many amendments. It was passed only yesterday in the Assembly and this is brought in here to-day. There is not any urgency about it. Actually, some of us have very serious objections to the application of this amending Bill to the City of Madras. It applies not only to properties leased before 1922, but before this Bill, although it is not mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons. The amendment is affecting the landlords as also the tenants in the City of Madras. We want to bring in amendments. I cannot understand why it should be hurried through in this manner here. That is why, Sir, with your permission, I should say that people are talking that this Council is not functioning well and doing useful service. We want to make it useful and I should like to give notice of amendments. Therefore, I suggest that this Bill can be taken up some time later.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU:—“Sir, an ordinance was passed previously, and by this Bill we are only converting that into an Act. Therefore, this Bill has to be passed within a certain period and so there is some urgency. With regard to the other point, the old Act is being extended to other Municipalities and to tenancies that have taken place. There is no complication in this. I therefore submit that we can proceed with the consideration of the Bill.”

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* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, this is a Bill which is of very great importance. It affects all landlords and tenants regarding the properties in the hands of tenants just before the date of this Act. In the original Act, there was a promise that it would affect only properties leased out till the date of that Act. No tenant hereafter will get any land. For, people will think that after all there will be breach of faith and Government may bring in another legislation later on. Further, this is not in the interests either of the landlord or the tenant. I particularly want to point this out to the Government. I do not know why it should be rushed through like this. Although there is an Ordinance, that applies to municipalities and there cannot be any objection to that. But so far as the City is concerned, it is a breach of faith and it should not be committed. In 1922 when the original Act was passed it was stated that it would not affect any land leased after the passing of the Act. But now in 1935, we are saying that any lands which were leased after 1922 will be affected. That is a very important thing. This is not in the interests of the tenants themselves. Therefore, we want to move amendments and we want to have a thorough discussion on this.

“ Another thing, Sir. It was the practice to print the provisions of the Act when an amendment was proposed to be made. Here nothing is printed. I ask sincerely ‘ How many members of this House have made a critical study, comparative study of the original Act, and this Bill? ’ Not many. I made a study of it. Government have brought in this amendment without mentioning what the provisions of the previous Act are. If the House is to function usefully, it should not be done like this. Some Bill is passed yesterday in the Assembly and is brought in here to-day and goes through this House. No doubt it will go through this House. Still we must have a say in the matter. Therefore, I press that this Bill should be taken up some time later, and thus the privileges of this House should be preserved.”

III.—(1) MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE COUNCIL RULES.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, in view of what the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition says, I would suggest that this Bill be taken up in the afternoon at 2-30. Because we are going to adjourn this evening, I would very much urge that this be taken up to-day itself. However, it may be put on to the afternoon, I therefore move—

‘ That under Rule 21 (3) of the Council Rules, the order of business of the House be changed and the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955, be taken up to-day afternoon at 2-30. ’ ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That under Rule 21 (3) of the Council Rules, the order of business of the House be changed and the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955, be taken up to-day afternoon at 2-30. ’ ”

The motion was carried.

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IV.—FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances is not here. So that item also would be taken up in the afternoon.”

III.—(2) MOTION UNDER RULE 21 (3) OF THE COUNCIL RULES.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I move—

‘ That under Rule 21 (3) of the Council Rules, the First Report of the Committee on Government Assurances be taken up this afternoon at 2-30.’ ”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That under Rule 21 (3) of the Council Rules, the First Report of the Committee on Government Assurances be taken up this afternoon at 2-30.’ ”

The motion was carried.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ On a point of information, Sir, may I know whether we will be allowed an opportunity to discuss the Report of the Committee on Government Assurances? It would be interesting to know what is the procedure adopted in such cases in Lok Sabha and in the British Parliament.” 11-30 a.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The hon. Member can ask for information by way of supplementary questions when the Chairman of the Committee presents the Report. We shall now continue the discussion on the Second Five-Year Plan.”

V.—DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE STATE OF MADRAS—cont.

* SRI V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to give my support to the Preliminary Draft Proposals of the Second Five-Year Plan that have been placed before this House and, in doing so, I wish to make a few observations. It is stated in the Report itself that the First Five-Year Plan was concerned with increasing the food requirements of the country, and that emphasis in the Second Five-Year Plan could be shifted to industries although agriculture would continue to receive its due share of attention. That is what is stated in the Paper placed on the table of the House regarding the Second Five-Year Plan. The objects of the Second Five-Year Plan have been fully explained in the speech made by the Hon. the Leader of the House. He said that much emphasis would be laid on developing small scale village industries, communications, housing and other social services. I think that is an improvement upon the objects of the Second Plan as stated in the Paper placed before the House.

“ I wish only to state that much importance should be attached to the development and improvement of our villages. Everybody knows that our villages are in a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

[Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar] [27th August 1955]

This deterioration in the condition of the villages began under the alien rule. The system of administration that was adopted even under the foreign rule has led to this deplorable condition of the villages and after the attainment of Independence during all these eight years we have not been able to achieve any substantial progress towards the advancement of our villages. India, as is well-known, lives only in its villages. If you go to the villages, you will find the deplorable state of affairs there. The village community system which worked so well is now practically non-existent. In villages there are factions and there is acute poverty. People do not get enough food. Every person of importance has migrated to towns or cities from the villages. The villages are no longer self-sufficient. Even for getting articles of normal consumption, which they could easily produce in the villages, they have got to go to towns or cities. You cannot get fresh vegetables in a village which is 20 or 30 miles away from this place. People from there are coming to Madras to get fresh vegetables. That is my personal experience. I am afraid that even after the attainment of independence the Government have not devoted proper attention to the advancement of the villages. There is much work to be done in the villages. I would go further and say that the work of administering the country is less important than the improvement of the rural parts, because the bulk of the population of India lives in the villages. As already pointed out by me, the villages are no longer self-sufficient. Cottage industries have mostly disappeared from the villages. The village artisans have also migrated to the towns and cities in order to eke out their livelihood. Agriculture does not pay them throughout the year. There are not sufficient minor industries to enable them to augment their income. I would therefore urge upon the responsible Ministers to concentrate on the improvement of the villages and make them as prosperous as they were long, long ago, about thirty or forty years back. From my personal experience, I would say that the conditions in the villages have considerably deteriorated during this period. It is necessary that the Government should create subsidiary occupations for the villagers. Otherwise, they could not make both ends meet. Hon. Members are aware that our Great Father of the Nation was emphasizing this aspect of this question and was saying that unless we improved the conditions of the villagers, the Independence which we got would mean nothing. The routine administration of the Government could very well be looked after by the Secretaries and the Executive officers of the Government and Hon. Ministers would do well to concentrate their attention on the general principles upon which the development of our villages has to be worked out. The villagers are in need of all essential things that are necessary for the welfare of the human being, namely, education, water-supply, medical help and so on. Unless special steps are taken for the improvement of the villages, there is no hope for our country. Therefore, I would strongly impress upon the Government the necessity for devoting more and more attention to the development of the villages. Day before yesterday, it was suggested that there ought to be a Minister in charge of planning. I

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would suggest that there ought to be a responsible officer in each district to guide the villagers as to how best they can improve themselves, how subsidiary occupations can be found for those who have got no work for a considerable part of the year and how they could be helped to augment their income, because agriculture, as it is to-day, is not a paying profession at all. If a person in a village depends purely on agriculture for his work, it is certain that he falls greater and greater into debts every year. A few people, who are now above the average in villages, owe their present position to the additional occupation which they have, for example, keeping a shop or some such thing. Except these who have additional means of earning, others are all going from bad to worse. Therefore, the one thing I would impress on the Government is that they should pay more attention to the reconstruction of the villages. The other things will naturally follow then. I am glad that so far as minor irrigation schemes are concerned, the Government have said that steps will be taken to improve them. In the last paragraph of the draft plan, it is stated that the development of minor irrigation in the Malabar district will receive special attention during the Plan period. I submit that even in the other dry districts special attention should be paid to minor irrigation works. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham referred to the Shembarampakkam tank, which is the biggest tank in Chingleput district. This has not received full water-supply for more than 12 or 15 years. There are other smaller tanks which are also in the same condition. Many of these tanks have become silted up, and they require to be improved as urgently as possible.

11-40
a.m.

"I do not wish to speak on the other aspects of the plan. Hon. Members on both sides of the House have generally supported the draft proposals that have been placed before us. The Council must be thankful to the Government for taking the Council into their confidence at an early stage—when the matter is only in the drafting stage. We hope that the Plan before being finalised will again come before the Council so that the Council may express its views upon the various items. Now that the House has given general support to the draft proposals in the Second Five-Year Plan, I beg to move an amendment to the motion that has been placed before the House, namely :—

'Add the following at the end :—

"and on such consideration this House accords its approval to the preliminary Draft Proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras"

With these words, Sir, I support the proposals that have been placed before us."

Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthi seconded the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member Sri N. Annamalai Pillai will speak now. I fix 15 minutes for each speaker hereafter."

[27th August 1955]

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“கனம் சேர்மன் அவர்களே, இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்து, அதில் சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டிய சில விஷயங்களை இப்பொழுது நான் தங்கள் முன்பு சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன். சென்னை நகரத்தில் ஏராளமான ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். சென்னை நகரம் இந்த மாகாணத்தின் தலை நகரம். இதை பல இடங்களில் சொர்க்கப் பூமி என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். சென்னையிலே இருக்கின்ற கடற்கரையைப்போல் உலகத்தில் ஒரே ஒரு பெரிய கடற்கரைதான் இருக்கிறது. இது இரண்டாவது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு உயர்ந்த பிரதேசம் கார்ப்பரேஷன் மூலமாக பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஒரு புறத்திலே அதிகமாக செலவுகிக்கப்படுகிறது. மற்றொரு புறத்தில் ஜனங்கள் நரகத்தில் வாழ்ந்து வருகிறார்கள். இதை உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து இதற்கு பரிசாரம் தேடவேண்டும். திருவல்லிக்கேணி, கிருஷ்ணம் பேட்டை குடிசைகளில் வாழ்கின்ற மக்கள் எல்லோரும் நரகத்திலே வாழ்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பிரதேசத்திலே ஒரே சாக்கடை, ஒரே சகுதி, சொல்ல முடியாது. அங்கே உள்ளே நுழைய மிக சங்கடமாக இருக்கிறது. அதே சமயத்தில் ஒரு பக்கத்தில் தியாகராயநகர், மற்றொரு பக்கத்தில் திருவல்லிக்கேணி முன்பகுதி, இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் புரசவாக்கம் இவைகளெல்லாம் சொர்க்கப் பூமியாகத்தான் இருக்கின்றன. சொர்க்கம் இருந்தால் நரகமும் இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லுவதுபோல பூலோகத்திலே கூட அப்படியே இருக்கிறதுபோலும். சென்னை பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கிற எல்லா இடங்களிலும் தங்குவதற்கு வசதியும் நடப்பதற்குப் பாதையும் சாக்கடைகள் சேராமலிருப்பதற்கும் வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை இந்த ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தில் சேர்த்து இவைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக சென்னையில் வந்து தங்குகிற ஏழை ஜனங்கள் பாதைகளிலும், வழிகளிலும் தங்குகிறார்கள். படுத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். வெளியூரிலிருந்து ஜீவனத்துக்காக ஏழை ஜனங்கள் சென்னைக்கு வருகிறார்கள். வண்டிப்பேட்டையில் வண்டியை விடுவதுபோல், மோட்டார் ஷெட்டில் மோட்டாரை விடுவதுபோல், இவர்களுக்கு தங்குவதற்கு ஒரு தனி இடம் வேண்டும். மத்தியாக இருக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களில் காலி இடங்களை வாங்கி அந்த இடங்களில் இவர்கள் தங்குவதற்குத் தகுந்த வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதற்காக கொஞ்சம் பணத்தை ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தின்கீழ் ஒதுக்கி இதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“மற்றொரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆறு வருஷப் பஞ்சத்தில் மழை இல்லாமல் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டார்கள். சென்னை நகரில் குடி தண்ணீருக்குக் கஷ்டமாக இருந்தது. பூமியிலிருக்கின்ற கிணற்றுத் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்தக்கூடாது. யானைக்கால் வியாதி வருகிறது என்று சொல்லி அந்தக் கிணறுகளை condemn செய்து மூடி விட்டிருந்தார்கள். மூடிப்போன கிணறுகளை எல்லாம் ஆறு வருஷம் பஞ்சத்தில் திறந்துகொள்ள விட்டுவிட்டதுடன் பூமியிலிருந்து hand-pump கிணறுகளும் சிருஷ்டி செய்து இவைகளின் மூலம் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது பஞ்சம் வந்தாலும் ஒருவாறு சமாளித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆபத்துக்குப்பிறகு மழை பெய்து நாடு சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கிறது. பூண்டித் தேக்கத்தில் நிறைய தண்ணீர் இருக்கிறது. ஹோட்டல்கள் இந்தக் கிணற்றுத் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதால் சென்னையிலே யானைக்கால் வியாதி பரவிவருகிறது. இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கி இதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“மற்றொரு விஷயம். இந்த மேல் சபை ரொம்ப நல்ல முறையிலே காரியங்களைச் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்தச்சபை இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமா அவசியமில்லையா என்ற விவாதம் ரொம்ப நாட்களாகப் பல இடங்களில் நடக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி பல இடங்களில் பேசப்படுகிறது.”

27th August 1955]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது மேல் சபையைப்பற்றிய பிரச்சனை எழ வில்லையென்று நான் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்கு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“ தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது இந்தச் சபையைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு அவசியம் இல்லையே என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்தச் சபையிலே நேற்று முன் தினம் இந்தச் சபை வேண்டியதில்லை என்ற ஒரு அபிப்பிராயம் வெளியிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த சமயத்தில் அதை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் மறுக்கவில்லை. ஆகையினால்தான் அதற்கு இப்பொழுது பதில் சொல்ல நான் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்தச் சபை ரொம்பவும் உயர்ந்த அறிவு படைத்தவர்களையும், நிபுணர்களையும் அங்கத்தினர்களாகக்கொண்ட சபை. அவர்களுடைய யோசனைகளும் அபிப்பிராயங்களும் அவசியம் வேண்டும். கனம் லக்ஷ்மணஸ்வாமி முதலியார், டாக்டர் ஜான் போன்றவர்கள் . . . ”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ மற்றவர்கள் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டியதை நாமே ஏன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“ கனம் புருஷோத்தம் முதலியார் மற்றவர்கள் இதைத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார். இந்தச் சபை அவ்வளவு விசேஷமானது, அதற்கு அவசியம் இருக்கிறது என்பதை எடுத்ததுக்காட்ட கடைம்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். அதை நான் சொல்லாமல்போனால் கடைமையைச் செய்ய தவறியவனாவேன். இந்தச் சபையில் பல பேர்களை nomination மூலமாகக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறோம். ஸ்ரீமான் கன் ஓமந்தூர் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார், உஸ்மான் போன்ற பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் Nomination மூலமாகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். Nominate செய்யப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்கள் மந்திரிகளாகக்கூட இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரசியல் அமைப்பிலே இந்தச் சபை இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம், அதனால் பிரயோஜனம் ஏற்படுமென்று தெரிவித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் இந்தச் சபை பிரயோஜனமற்றது. இதற்கு ஒன்றும் அதிகாரமில்லை என்ற காரணத்துக்காக இந்தச் சபையை எடுத்து விடவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் தவறானது. அப்படிச் செய்தால் நம் தேசத்திற்கு ஒரு தவறான வழியைக் காட்டியவர்களாகி விடுவோம். எலக்ஷனில் வெற்றிபெற்று வர முடியாதவர்கள் எலக்ஷனுக்கு நிற்க மனமில்லாதவர்கள் இவர்களுடைய யோசனையை இமந்து விடும்படியாக இருக்கும். இமந்துவிட்டால் இப்படிப்பட்ட ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டங்களில் சரியான யோசனைகள் சொல்லி அந்தப் பணத்தை சரியான வகையில் உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியாமல்போய்விடும். இந்தச் சபை அவசியம் என்று இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்ட விவாதத்தின்போது சொல்லவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

“ அடுத்தபடியாக, எனது ஜில்லா இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தில் ஒரு விதமான ஆதரவும் பெறாமல் விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எனது ஜில்லாவில் மிக சலமான கைத்தொழில்கள் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது. காகித தொழிலை சர்க்கார் மிக அவசியமாக ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். பள்ளிக்கூடப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் வியாபாரிகளுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் காகிதம் அவசியம் வேண்டும். மனிதர்களுக்கு உணவு எப்படி அவசியமோ அதைப்போல் காகிதம் பிரதிநிதமும் அவசியம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நாம் பல வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து காகிதம் வரவழைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் செங்கம், போளூர் முதலிய தாலுகாக்களில் மூங்கில் மயமாக இருக்கிறது. மஞ்சர்பில் மயமாக இருக்கிறது. எத்தனை வருஷங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய காகிதம் இந்தப் பிரதேசத்திலே உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம். வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் யாதொரு கைத்தொழிலும் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் பரிதவிக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயத்திற்கு ஓரளவுக்கு அவர்களுக்கு வழிசெய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லாத மாதங்களில் வேலை

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கொடுத்து கூலி கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு ஸ்தாபனம் அவசியம். பல பேர்கள் பல யோசனைகளைச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதேபோல் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு காகிதத் தொழில் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் அங்கு இருப்பவர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்க வசதி ஏற்படும். நம் நாட்டிலேயே உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகிற பொருளை உபயோகப்படுத்தலாம். **Co-operative** சங்கங்கள் மூலம் ஓய்வு நேரத்திலே காகிதங்களை சிருஷ்டி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். அதனால் ஜனங்களுக்கு ஆதாயம் கிடைக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கடலோரம் பிரதேசங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கு கோரையை அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்து கோரைப்பாய் கைத்தொழிலை விருத்தி செய்யலாம். இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தில் அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் சர்க்கார் செய்வார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் வேலூரிலுள்ள சிற்பக்கலைகள் அனைத்தும் அழிந்துபோகிறது. இந்தச் சிற்பக்கலைகளை எல்லாம் சரியான வழிகளில் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு வழி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் நல்ல காளை மாடுகளை விவசாயத்திற்காக உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். காங்கேயன், சிந்தி காளைகளோடு நாட்டு மாடுகளை விட்டு உற்பத்தி செய்தால் இவைகள் கன்று போடுவதற்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றன. ஆகவே சர்க்காரே ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் பண்ணைகளை ஏற்படுத்தி மாடுகளை உற்பத்தி செய்ய வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். மாடு இல்லாமல் உணவு கிடையாது. புராணங்களிலும், இதிகாசங்களிலும், மாடுகளைப்பற்றி சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கண்ணன் மாடு மேய்த்தான் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. சங்கரன் ரிஷபத்தில் சென்றான். மனிதர்களுக்கு அத்யாவசியமானது மாடுகள். மாடுகளை அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்வதை ஜனங்களிடம் விட்டுவிட்டால் அது முடியாது. சர்க்காரே ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் மாட்டுப் பண்ணை வைத்து மாடுகளை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“சுதந்திரம் வந்து எட்டு வருஷங்கள் ஆகின்றன. இன்னும் சில மக்களுக்கு சுபிட்ச உணர்வுகூட ஏற்படவில்லை. ஒன்றுமே இல்லாமல் நிற்கதியாக இருக்கும் நரிக்குறவர் என்ற ஒரு மனித சமூகம் இருக்கிறது. **Depressed Classes** தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் வர்க்கத்திலே அவர்கள் சேர்த்து வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்படும் பணம் அனைத்தும் ஒரிரண்டு சமூகத்தவர்களுக்கே செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. நரிக்குறவர்கள், இருளர்கள் மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தி உபகாரச் சம்பள வசதி செய்து கொடுத்து படுக்க இடம் கொடுத்து, இரண்டு வேளைக்கு உணவு கொடுத்து அவர்கள் முன்னேற வகை செய்யவேண்டும். இதற்கான முயற்சிகளை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இருளர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதில்லை. ‘ஆடுதண்ட ராஜா மாதிரி முழிக்கிரயே’ எனக்கு ஒன்றும் வேலை கிடையாது எங்கோவது போய் எலி பிடி’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். **Backward Community** என்ற பிற்பட்டவர் சமூகம் மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள்.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“Backward Community-க்கு தமிழ் கிடையாதா?”

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :—“கனம் டாக்டர் ஜான் அவர்களுக்கு ரொம்ப நன்றாகத் தமிழ் தெரியாது. அதனால்தான் பின்னால் சொன்ன வார்த்தையை அவரால் கவனிக்க முடியவில்லை. பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தினருக்கு சர்க்கார் சில சலுகைகள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதிகப்படியாக கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எனது ஜில்லாவிலே அவர்களுக்காக ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஏற்படுத்தி அதில் 65 பிள்ளைகள் படிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் ஒரு வேளை உணவும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் ஆதரவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

27th August 1955] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

ஃ ஏழை என்றும் அடிமை என்றும் எவனுமில்லை—ஜாதியில் இழிவு பட்ட மனிதர் என்பவர் இந்தியாவில் இல்லையே.”

என்று பாரதியார் பாடியிருக்கிறார். எல்லோரும் நாட்டின் மன்னன் என்றும் கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஆதலால் உயர்ந்தவர் தாழ்ந்தவர் என்ற வித்தியாசமில்லாமல் எல்லோரும் முன்னேறுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“சிறு சிறு co-operative society-கள் மூலம் குடிசைத் தொழில்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். சோப்பு செய்யும் தொழிலை விருத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பூழ்ப்பலூர் சக்கர வர்த்தி நாயனார் என்பவர் ஏழெட்டு கைத்தொழில்களையும் குடிசைத் தொழில்களையும் விளக்கி புஸ்தகம் எழுதியிருக்கிறார். சாயத் தொழில், தேனி வளர்த்தல் இவைகளெல்லாம் அதில் விளக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை மக்கள் வாசித்து அந்தத் தொழில்களைப்பற்றி தெரிந்துகொண்டு அவைகளை விருத்தி செய்தால் ஓய்வு நேரத்திலே சம்பாதிப்பதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். இதே மாதிரி எத்தனையோ புஸ்தகங்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை மொழிபெயர்த்து ஜனங்களுக்கு பயன்படும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“நிலம் அதிகரிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் ஜனத்தொகை அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே போகிறது. பாகிஸ்தான் பிரிந்த பிறகு பத்து கோடி மக்கள் குறைந்து விட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது 25 கோடி இருப்பதற்கு 36 கோடி ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த 10, 11 கோடி ஜனங்களுக்கும் உணவு எப்படி அளிக்கமுடியும். நிலங்களை அதிகப்படுத்துவதற்கு ஒரு வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். கனம் பெருமாள்சாமி ரெட்டியார் family planting போடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மலைப் பிரதேசங்களில் நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நீலகிரி, கொடைக்காணல் போன்ற பிரதேசங்களில் ஏராளமான பயிர்களை வைத்து விவசாயத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்து மற்றத் தொழில்களையும், குடிசைத் தொழில்களையும் அதிகப் படுத்தி ஜனங்களுக்கு உபயோகரமான திட்டங்களை வகுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக ஒரு வாரத்தை சொல்லி நிறுத்திக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த பி.சி.ஜி. தகராறு சகிக்க முடியவில்லை. ஒரு பக்கத்தில் போடக் கூடாது என்கிறார்கள். மற்றபக்கத்தில் போடலாம் என்கிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயம் தொல்லையாக இருக்கிறது. அம்மை ஊசி போடுவதிலேயே தகராறு இருக்கிறது. அதனால் பயனுண்டா பயனில்லையா என்று 30 வருஷமாக தகராறு இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்கையில், இந்த பி.ஸி.ஜி. என்று ஒன்று வந்து பிராணத்தை வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் கட்சி, பிரதிகட்சி எல்லாம் ஏற்படுகிறது. பி.ஸி.ஜி.-யை இப்பொழுது விட்டுத் தொலைத்துவிட்டு பிறகு வேண்டுமானால் எ.சி.சி. என்ற பெயருடன் கொண்டு வாருங்கள். அதனால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற பிரயோஜனம் இல்லாமலேயே இருக்கட்டும். பி.ஸி.ஜி. ரொம்ப அபாயம். அது ஒரு குழப்பத்தை உண்டு பண்ணிவிட்டது. ஆதலால் அதை விட்டுத் தெலையுங்கள் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்கிறார்கள். அதை அவசியம் ஆரம்பித்து ஜனங்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“நரிக்குறவர்கள், இருளர்கள் அனாதையாக இருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்துக்கு வழி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கும் கலெக்டர் வா. வெங்கடேசன் அவர்கள் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இருந்த போது இவர்களுக்கு தங்குவதற்கு ஓர் இடத்தை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கிடைத்து அவர்கள் விவசாயம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். எனக்கு ஒரு யோசனை தோன்றுகிறது. தேங்காய்

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

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வியாபாரத்தை இவர்களுக்கே தனியாக ஒதுக்கிவிட்டு நல்ல மார்க்கெட்டையும் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் முன்னேறிவிட முடியும் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஒரு தொழிலைக் காட்டிவிட்டால் அவர்கள் முன்னேறி விடுவார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு Co-operative Society-கள் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்து 200, 300 ரூபாய் கடன் வசதியும் செய்து கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் வியாபாரத்தில் முன்னேறி விடுவார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வியாபாரம் தெரியும். சர்க்கார் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I sincerely congratulate the Government on their having given an opportunity to the Members of both Houses of the Legislature to discuss the draft proposals of the Madras Government under the Second Five-Year Plan. It shows the interest evinced by Government to constructive suggestions from Members of the Legislature in regard to the Second Five-Year Plan. It is my earnest hope that suggestions made in this House, as well as in the other House, will all be taken into serious consideration and would be implemented to the extent they could be implemented. It is in this belief that I propose to make a few suggestions of mine.

“ It is very important to remember that the Five-Year Plan is a plan for the whole of India and not for one State or other or for any part of India. Everyone of us should look at the Plan from the point of view of the Indian Union as a whole. We should not look at the Plan from the point of view of Madras State or any other part of the Indian Union. It is a plan for the whole of the Indian Union. That point should always be remembered. We would be doing a wrong to ourselves and to the Indian Union, if we ask something for Madras State at the expense of another State. The Indian Union must be considered to be in the nature of a human body and if one limb of it is weak, we must give particular attention to that limb. There may be backward areas and we must give particular attention to backward areas, whether they are in the East, West, South or North. It is that attitude which we should always take when we look at the Five-Year Plan and consider it. I want to emphasize it because recently there was the instance of some Members of the other House and also a Member of this House, walking out of the House because, according to them, due attention was not paid to the development of Malabar under the Second Five-Year Plan and sufficient allotment had not been made for the same under the draft proposals now before us. It is a very wrong attitude to take and it is very wrong to say that one part of the State should be developed at the expense of other parts of the State. No doubt it is necessary that we should develop backward areas. Government, I hope, would do welcome suggestions from hon. Members for the development of backward areas in our State. But it does not lie in the mouth of anybody to say that one particular district should be developed at the expense of other districts. That is a very wrong attitude for one to take. If Chingleput district is more backward than other districts, I say more money must be spent in Chingleput district. But no district should be developed at the expense of the other. We have to take Madras

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State as one unit, just as I said that we have to take the Indian Union as one unit. It is good that Members come forward and state the needs of their respective areas. It is good for Members from Malabar to certainly state the needs of their district but if they were to go further and say that Malabar should be developed at the expense of other districts, among which there are some backward districts, then I say it is not carrying out the spirit of the Five-Year Plan, which as I said already, should be looked at as a plan for the whole of India with all the States taken as a whole. We should look at it as a human body. If one finger in the human body is weak, we should give more attention to that finger. Just like that, backward areas should be given attention. The one point we should remember is that we do not want lopsided development of this country. We want harmonious development. We want harmonious development of the Madras State taken as a whole. No one district should be developed at the expense of the other. I deprecate very strongly any Member of this House pleading particularly for his own district, because he comes from that district. I personally think that people from Malabar should have pleaded for the development of other districts equally well. They should have pleaded for the development of the dry districts like Chingleput district and other backward districts. It was Edmund Burke who enunciated the theory that when a person was elected from a constituency, he did not represent that constituency in particular, but that he represented the whole State. This applies to all hon. Members of the Legislature. Particulars hon. Members from Malabar should feel that they are not only representatives of Malabar but that they represent the whole State. Under this Five-Year Plan, you should aim at the development of not only Malabar but all other backward areas in the State. Hon. Members can offer suggestions for the development of Malabar, but not at the expense of other districts. There has been some sort of a discontent that Malabar is not represented in the Cabinet. Every Minister in the Cabinet must consider himself to be the Minister for all districts. If I may say so, whatever may be the difficulties, the Minister should take care of all districts. All the Ministers should see to it that the Second Five-Year Plan is implemented properly for there is no use of any plan, if we do not implement the same. The one matter which we have to remember is that the crores and crores of money that we would be spending under the Second Five-Year Plan is not money that is given to us by the United States of America or any other country as a gift. It is the money which we have to collect from our own people. There may be deficit financing with which I do not agree. I cannot be considered to be an expert in economics. But as far as I know economics, I do not think that deficit financing is good for the country. But even if money is found in deficit financing, it is clear that one day or other that money has to come from the people by taxation. Even if we borrow that money, that has to be paid. I want that this money should be treated as borrowed money; and what should we then do with borrowed capital? Government should not spend even one rupee out of this Rs. 225 crores, which we may get for the Plan, on revenue

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expenditure. We must spend it only on capital expenditure. If we invest this Rs. 200 odd crores, to put it in round figures, properly, there will be a return of 4 per cent. If we put it on irrigation projects or some other productive investment, we can get Rs. 8 crores a year and that we can get for all time to come. Therefore, if we are wise men we should invest every rupee of that money on some productive activity and not utilize it for revenue expenditure. Otherwise, in a few years time we may not have again money to continue that expenditure.

"Sir, I borrow a lakh of rupees. If I am a wise man I would not go in for cars, furniture, unnecessary food and clothing and make myself and my family live in luxury. I would rather construct buildings which may produce some Rs. 500 a month and pay off that loan in a few years and continue to get the full benefit out of that sum. My strong advice, rather my strong suggestion to the Government, is that they should spend this money regarding it as borrowed money. For, actually it is borrowed from the Government of India and the Government of India in turn borrows from all people, and therefore, certainly this Rs. 200 odd crores is part of the borrowed money from the people. Therefore the Government should not consider this as a gift from the Government of India; they should spend that money only on capital expenditure which will yield income; every rupee of which will yield income.

"When I say capital expenditure it does not mean that it must directly give an income. Supposing we spend the money on an Agricultural College or an Engineering College, I would say it is capital expenditure. Because it will train graduates who will help in the production of food and in the expansion of industry. I would suggest that if the Government are spending this Rs. 200 crores, the main object of expenditure should be to increase the purchasing power of the people and therefore to increase production and therefore to increase employment. Unemployment is acute particularly in our State. What is our programme for giving employment?

"There has always been a feeling, to the exclusion of all others, in the minds of many of us that employment meant employment under some employer. It is not so. A person employed need not be under an employer. If we have to spend this money in development of agriculture, I say let Government spend a major portion of this money on rehabilitation of poor families in productive employments. We can give an acre of land to a poor family, lend money to that family through a co-operative society; if he wants the loan in kind, let us give him in the shape of manure, implements, seeds and housing materials to construct a house and help him cultivate that plot of land. If a man cultivates an acre of land in a hill station like Kodaikanal, he can get about Rs. 2,000 a year. I say rehabilitation in productive employment should be the aim of the Government under the Second Five-Year Plan. Every family should be rehabilitated in Madras. If Government only gives that family financial assistance, it would be of great help to them. I

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say that statistics collected shows that there are more dependants on earning persons in the State of Madras than in any other part of the world, not even other States in India. If there is one earning member, half a dozen or more persons are dependent on him, not children and old men and women who cannot work, but able-bodied people. Under the Second Plan, the main object should be that every hand is engaged in some productive activity or other and that there should not be any hand that is idle. We can do that only by rehabilitating all people in productive employment.

“ When I say rehabilitation, I am talking of self-help, not charity. It is rehabilitation and not relief. If we give a loan of Rs. 200 to a rehabilitated family, that money and more money could be collected from that family out of its sweat and labour.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Three minutes more for the hon. Member.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Please allow me five minutes more and I shall finish.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ There are a large number of hon. Members who want to speak.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I shall finish soon. I will continue unless hon. Members consider that my suggestions are useless or a waste.

“ If we want this Second Plan to be implemented successfully, with the object of giving more purchasing power to the public, with the object of solving unemployment problem, with the object of increasing production, then we must do it through co-operative societies and utilize co-operative societies for that purpose. We must also utilize the local bodies like the panchayats and municipalities. Without laying the foundation co-operative societies and local bodies, we can never implement this Plan successfully. We will be only putting the cart before the horse. When the Government want to collect any information about the local bodies, they do so through the Collector and his subordinates. I say it is wrong. If they want to implement the Second Five-Year Plan successfully, they must place on strong foundations the local bodies and co-operative societies. Nothing of that is found in the Plan placed before the House.

“ I protest against Government withdrawing appointments for implementing the Plan from the purview of the Public Service Commission. It is a wrong thing to do and the Hon. Ministers will certainly become more unpopular when they start appointing persons, thousands of them. They will be accused of favouring their cousins and not selecting efficient men on merit. This should have never been withdrawn from the Public Service Commission.”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would like to tell the hon. Member that there is no question of withdrawing any of the powers that the Public Service Commission have been having with reference to the implementation of the Plan.”

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I thought it was published that these temporary appointments would be outside the purview of the Public Service Commission. If I am wrong, I am pleased to hear that from the Hon. Minister.

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“ Then, I say that private agencies should be encouraged. If we want to construct a road such work should be given to private agencies as in America. Government go about talking of nationalization. I feel the Government are not fit for nationalization now. Perhaps later on, they may be fit for nationalization. As a matter of fact, they are doing certain things at a loss what somebody else would do at a profit. That is what we are doing in respect of our transport undertaking. I would request the Government to encourage private enterprise. If you leave irrigation, electricity and other things in the hands of private enterprise, they will do it at half the cost. They will employ a large number of people and pay them more. If they are all taken by the Government, it will be a waste. In America public roads are entrusted to private enterprise and in ten years they realize the capital by way of interest. Sir, the tempo of public expenditure is on the increase and we know with what result. We have lost Rs. 45 crores in State trading schemes. Is it not a heavy loss to our State? It is high time to give up the tempo of public expenditure which is on the increase. Our officers are not interested in private enterprise and therefore they are not interested in carrying out things efficiently. I would strongly advise the Government that whenever they spend money on capital expenditure by undertaking irrigation schemes, electricity schemes, etc., they should entrust the work to private agencies, to our people and not to foreigners. Private enterprise will be able to carry out the work at half of the amount which the Government are spending. The work can be done more efficiently. The Government can also supervise the work. Of course, they will not have the opportunity to appoint more people. We must look at things from the economic point of view of our country and see that everything is done efficiently. I would therefore submit that the sum of Rs. 225 crores, which the Government propose to spend on welfare schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan, will be wasted if they do not spend it properly. I sincerely believe that we do not have the effective methods to spend as much as Rs. 200 or Rs. 225 crores in five years' time to increase employment, the purchasing power of the people and the productive capacity of the State.

“ In conclusion, I would request the Government to spend the money in such a manner as to develop the backward areas in the State. They should consider the whole State as a human body and pay attention to every limb of it. The weaker the limb, the more the attention that should be paid. If Malabar is weaker, they should spend more money for the improvement of Malabar. I am cent per cent certain that when the Report of the States Reorganization Commission comes into effect, Malabar will not be a part of the Madras State. But so long as Malabar is part of our State

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and if it is weaker, we should spend money on it. We should not consider things district-war or taluk-war. We should not have that narrow patriotism. I would particularly request the Malayalees not to look at the proposition from the narrow point of view of Malabar but from the point of view of the State as a whole. They should not have walked out of the Assembly in protest. It is a very wrong thing to do. I say emphatically that the Members who have walked out in protest that Malabar has been badly treated, have not done a service to Malabar. But, on the other hand, they have done a positive disservice to Malabar. The Government should follow the very high principles which they ought to keep in mind when implementing the Second Five-Year Plan."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Second Five-Year Plan comes into operation from April 1956. The objectives of the Plan are firstly to secure greater prosperity and secondly to render social justice to the community by means of increased production and more equitable distribution of wealth. For achieving this, close co-operation is necessary between the State and the Centre. I say this because we must always be careful to insist upon our claims before the Centre so that our case may not go by default. What have we done so far? In the First Five-Year Plan period we have made some improvement in the field of agriculture, but there have been short falls with regard to expenditure on other items. That is a thing which we all regret. We have not made any progress at all in the industrial sector during the First Five-Year Plan period and therefore when our Ministers formulated the Second Five-Year Plan, they have made provision for large and medium-scale industries. The cost of all the schemes included in the Second Plan would come to about Rs. 394 crores. But the Planning Commission have given their approval only to the extent of Rs. 225 crores. I say that in the matter of spending the sum of Rs. 225 crores, our Government should spend all the amount and allow no short falls in expenditure.

" The first subject I wish to take up is agriculture. In the field of agriculture we have not yet attained self-sufficiency. The target fixed for the Madras State works out to 7.92 lakhs tons of rice, millets and pulses put together. Our Government propose to aim at an additional production of about 6 lakhs tons under various agricultural schemes, namely, use of manures and fertilizers, improved seeds, etc., and of about 1.14 lakhs tons by minor irrigation and major irrigation schemes. I find that under the head ' Minor Irrigation ', the Government are going to spend about Rs. 410 lakhs. I ask the Government what would be the cost they will have to incur if they want to raise the production by 6 lakhs tons under the various agricultural schemes. I put this question only to ask whether Government will not find more money to spend on minor irrigation schemes. If the money they are going to spend to raise the production by 6 lakhs tons by means of various agricultural schemes is spent on minor irrigation, it will be of lasting benefit. Therefore, I submit that the Government may be

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pleased to spare as much money as possible for improving minor irrigation. When dealing with agriculture, I wish to point out that the problem is one of population. We have got a large population who depend upon the land. Therefore, I would submit that the Government should undertake a method of controlling the population by taking up various welfare schemes, so that the low grade population may not grow up and eat up all the fat of the land.

" There are also other allied matters like forests, animal husbandry, etc. So far as the Forest Department is concerned, I find that two big officers have been given an extension of service. I would like to ask what they have been actually doing. The yield from our forests has not been large. Considerable leeway has to be made up as admitted by the Plan itself. Therefore, I suggest that special attention should be devoted to the improvement of forests.

" As regards animal husbandry, I find that the Government are doing something to increase the cattle population. Recently I had a discussion with an officer on this matter. I suggest that there should be five more men under each stock-man so that they can attend to the needs of the village people with regard to the improvement of the livestock.

" In the matter of fisheries, we are fortunate in that Madras State has got a long coastline. The Government have got a special duty and responsibility to take steps for the growth of the fisheries. We have a number of fisherfolk living in our midst. In the matter of recruitment to the service to the Navy and in the matter of control and improvement of shipyards, etc., the claims of the Tamil people should always be urged before the Central Government.

" With regard to production, I say that whatever is produced should be buttressed and broad-based upon a certain land policy. When Russia became independent, workers came to power and they had therefore, workers' economy. When China became independent, the peasants got control, and they had peasants' economy. But what kind of economy do we have in India? Is it workers' economy or peasants' economy? We call it glibly a Welfare State, and that the tiller of the soil must be given his due share. My submission is that the policy of the Government should be to raise the status of the villager and to increase his purchasing power. The Government must give him the amenities and all that he should have, so that he can live a decent life. But what we find now is that the Government do not take any firm land policy but go on saying that they would do something in the matter. They say that they will improve the condition of the tenants and fix a ceiling for holding, etc. But the thing is, that the man must be made the owner of the soil. He must have some stake in the land to work, and a ceiling must be fixed for holdings. He must be helped by co-operative societies. It is only by these means

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we can help the tenant. There must therefore be a firm land policy so that revolutions and other disorders may not occur in this land. This is my first submission and my foremost submission too.

“As regards establishing industries, we leave the matter to the Central Government, because the Government of India are going to deal with the matter on an All-India scale. Therefore I am not saying anything about industries.

“I now come to education. I congratulate the Government on the great steps they are taking to improve the education of the child and the adult. We find that the Government are now going to improve the education in the Universities. In reply to one of my questions yesterday, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that English would be replaced by Tamil positively in 15 years or more. But I ask the question, Sir, whether we can afford to lose English. Very many of our countrymen, especially my friends in other communities, say, Christians, Anglo-Indians, and others, who are staying in our land, like to have English for studies. We have been in contact with the English language for so many years, and our contact with the world through English language is for many years past. I should like to give one suggestion here. English we may learn as an allied subject. If Hindi in Devanagari script is to be the Union language, why not we have the option to learn Hindi in Roman script also? I put up this idea solely with the view that English may stay in our midst. English can only stay on here in Roman script. I say this because it gives us international status. I welcome Hindi in Devanagari script. That will be one of the languages which we should know. (Dr. V. K. John : ‘What about Tamil?’) If Tamil is going to be the Indian Union language, certainly it will have to be in Roman script. But Tamil will only be the regional language and therefore it will have its own script. If we want Hindi to be the language of the Indian Union, please raise it to the position of international language by adopting the Roman script. I very much like to bring to your pointed attention that only by adoption of Roman script, can a language become international in character. Our men are thinking of translating all terms. I say this is impossible. Roman terms and Greek terms cannot be translated. I challenge whether anybody can translate any of these terms. It is impossible. Therefore, I say if we want to have full grounding in technical education, we can have it only by the use of Roman terms. This will also result in our learning the subjects easily. We will also have English in our country. With one script, i.e., Roman script, we shall learn two languages, i.e., Hindi and English. Thus English will stay with us.

“Finally I come to the question of rural reconstruction schemes. I am glad that the Central Government are responsible for these village development works though the administrative responsibility lies on us. We have able officers and they will carry

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out the work with good personnel. In a paper on community projects, I find the statement, 'The Gospel of work was started by Sri Krishna in the Gita.' May I humbly say, Sir, the villager does not live by bread alone. I say that there are many classics in our language, for example, Tirukkural. It is a very good book and very easily available. Knowledge of Tirukkural can be carried to every village, and everybody in the village could learn everything about our great tradition and in the best manner possible. The persons in charge of rural reconstruction schemes must go to every village with a copy of Tirukkural in his hand, and he can teach everything to people.

"I say, Sir, for any work to be done, there must be statistics. We are sadly lacking statistics. There must also be a survey. Where is the survey? When I was the Commissioner of the Religious Endowments Board in Madras, I found that a number of houses had been built on inam lands. Not one of these was paying quit-rent. There were houses occupying five grounds and more. I suggested that a survey could be made of all the temple lands. There are so many complaints like this in Tanjore and Tirunelveli of unlawful possession of temple lands. We have the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. How many houses belong to charities and endowments? Does anybody know? I request the Government to undertake a survey of all these and know what buildings belong to the temples and other charitable institutions. When the Government are so anxious to exercise control over charitable institutions, they must know first the properties of the charitable institutions.

"One more suggestion I wish to make here. Why not the Government make co-operation also as one of their departments? We find so many persons being the heads of banks, etc. What progress has co-operation made? It is still in a non-official state. Why not co-operation be made a department of the State, to be administered by the State itself so that in the matter of production and distribution, the consumer will . . ."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"I may tell the hon. Member, Sir, that co-operation is a department of the State."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—"But only in the sense in which the Hon. Minister means. In the real sense it is not a department of the State."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—"I would like to know whether the hon. Member suggests that all the non-official elements should be completely eliminated from the co-operative department."

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :—"On the other hand they should be recognized as Government servants. Thus it is the other way about. Co-operation must be the responsibility of the State."

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Such responsibility is in Russia where there is production, distribution and consumption. It is only for the purpose of consumption that co-operation has come. If man must produce he must also eat. I say, let not co-operation be left to outside agencies.

“ Finally I would say that there must be trained personnel. We must have refresher courses, and people again and again must be taught. Let there be no complaint of patronage being shown to any one. In the matter of trained personnel, we may take in more women than men, because we find that women pay pointed attention to their work, commit less wastage, and do not spend money like men on cigarettes, etc. Their income adds to the family economy. Therefore, I suggest that more and more women—many of them are educated—may be absorbed in services. In this way, we will raise the tone of the services also. I say this, because charges of corruption would become rare.

“ Lastly, Sir, I will say something with regard to Electricity. We are spending crores and crores on it. May I kindly bring to the notice of the Government one small matter? Yesterday night at 9 o'clock, electricity failed. Then, we phoned to the Mount Road General Breakdown Office. He said ‘ You go and see the Kilpauk Sub-station ’. Then we telephoned to Kilpauk.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“ We are now discussing the Second Five-Year Plan. How is the hon. Member's reference to failure of electricity relevant here? ”

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR:—“ I will say how it is 12-40 relevant later. You know what the Kilpauk man says. He says P.m. ‘ I have no cycle to spare ’. I ask, Sir, what is the use of spending crores and crores on Electricity. Cannot each sub-station be provided with a cycle to meet such contingencies? Sir, from 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock last night, there was darkness. It is because the department which spends crores and crores cannot supply a cycle to the sub-station. I am not bringing this matter as a complaint. We must see that these things are looked into properly. I want to bring this to the notice of the Council because the same thing may occur again sometime later and if we go and telephone, nobody will attend to it. What I say is when we spend so much amount on electricity, we must see that service is rendered. Therefore, Sir, in the matter of service, whatever we may do, we must see that it is feasible, whether it is actually done, and that it serves the people properly. For example, Sir, we spend a large amount on the construction of houses. The Government place steel, cement and timber at the disposal of the house construction societies. They are paying 25 per cent of such cost to the contractors. What is the purpose in giving such percentage to them when the Government have given them steel, cement and timber for construction. In fact, such a case was brought to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee last year

“ Lastly, Sir, I wish to say that we are poor tax-payers. We should see that we get proper return. We must take care of the poor man and see that the benefits really reach him. We can plan

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but we must see that the poor man really benefits. Therefore, I request the Government not to stop at planning—high-level planning—but go to the villages and see that the wants of the villagers are satisfied.”

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :—“தலைவர் அவர்களே, அரசாங்கம் இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தை சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். முடிந்த வரையில், அதில் அவர்கள் தகுந்த திட்டங்களை வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனாலும், இவ்வளவு கோடி ரூபாய் நமது மாகாணத்திலே செலவழிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறதே, வருவாய் எந்த முறையிலே வரப்போகிறது என்று பார்க்கும்போது, இந்தத் திட்டம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் பூராவாக பயனடைய முடியும் என்பதைப்பற்றி சிந்திக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால், குறிப்பாக நம் மாகாணத்தில் எவ்வளவு வரி போட வேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு போட்டாய் விட்டது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இங்கே கொடுக்கும் கிராண்டுகளில் நாம் பாதி கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று அவர்கள் நிபந்தனை விதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நம்முடைய கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஜனங்களிடம் போய் ‘நீங்கள் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்’ என்று சொல்லுகிறோம். ஒரு பக்கம் எவ்வளவு வரி போட முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு போட்டாய் விட்டது. இன்னும் அதிகமாக எவ்வளவு போட முடியும் என்பதை யோசித்து ரொம்பவும் குறைவாகத்தான் போட முடியும். இல்லாவிட்டால் நாம் ஜனங்களை கசக்கிப் பிழிய வேண்டிய நிலைமை தான் ஏற்படும். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நம்மை ஒரு நிலையில் வைத்திருக்கிறது. நாம் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஒரு நிலையில் வைத்திருக்கிறோம். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் கிராமங்களை ஒரு நிலையில் வைத்திருக்கின்றன. ஆகையினாலே, எல்லாவற்றையும் பார்க்கும்பொழுது கீழே இருப்பவர்கள் தலையில்தான் இதெல்லாம் வந்து விழுகிறது. நமது மாகாணத்திலுள்ள சுமார் 36,000,000 ஜனங்களில், 50 முதல் 60 லட்சம் ஜனங்கள் நகரங்களில் வசிக்கிறார்கள். மற்றவர்களெல்லாம் கிராமங்களில் வசிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கிராம ஜனங்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலைமையையும் நகர ஜனங்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலைமையையும் பார்க்கும்பொழுது, கிராமத்தை விட நகரத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் சுபிட்சமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். நகரங்களிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு வேலை இருக்கிறது, மற்ற துறைகளிலே அவர்களுடைய வருவாய்க்குத் தகுந்த சூழ்நிலையும் இருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு வேலையில்லை. அங்கே ஏழ்மை ஜாஸ்தி. கிராமங்களில் ஒற்றுமையில்தான். சுபிட்சம் குறைவு.

“நமது மாகாணத்தில் பத்தில் ஒன்பது பங்கு ஜீவநதிகள் இல்லாத பிரதேசம்; பத்தில் ஒரு பங்கு தான் ஜீவ நதிகள் பாசன் வசதி உள்ள இடம். ஒரு பக்கம் ஜனசங்கியை அதிகமாகக் கொண்டுவருகிறது. மற்றொரு பக்கம் ஏழ்மை நிலவுகிறது. அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் நல்ல எண்ணத்துடன் ஜனங்களுக்கு வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தாலும், அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வருவாய் கூட ஜனங்களிடமிருந்துதான் வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையினாலே, ஜனங்களுடைய சுபிட்சம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் இருக்கிறதோ, அதிலிருந்துதான் அரசாங்கம் ஒரு பங்கு அடைய முடியும். இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்துக்காக முதலில் 390 கோடி ரூபாய் நிர்ணயம் செய்திருந்தார்கள். அது இப்பொழுது ஜாஸ்தி என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினால் 225 கோடி ரூபாயாகக் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், மாகாண அரசாங்கம் குறைந்தது அதற்காக 100 கோடி ரூபாய் கண்டு பிடிக்க வேண்டிய நிலையிலிருக்கிறது. நூறு கோடி ரூபாய் ஐந்து வருஷங்களில் கண்டு பிடிக்க வேண்டும். அது முடியுமா என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நூறு கோடி ரூபாயில் நாம் எவ்வளவு ஜனங்களிடம் வரி போட்டு வாங்க முடியும், எவ்வளவு கடன் வாங்க முடியும் என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஜனங்களிடையே எந்த முறையிலே பணம் வாங்க முடியும், எது விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். **Taxation Enquiry Committee** இந்த விஷயத்தைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து, எந்த வருவாயை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும், எந்த வருவாயை மாகாண அரசாங்கம் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயம் செய்திருக்கிறது.

27th August 1955] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddier]

கிறது. மாகாண அரசாங்கம் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களை எந்த முறையில் விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் எந்த நிலையிலிருக்கின்றன, அவர்களுக்குப் பாதி வருவாய் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பதையெல்லாம் யோசிக்க வேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. இங்கும், அங்கும், ஒரு அணு இரண்டு அணு மேலும் வரி போட்டால் அதிலிருந்து எவ்வளவு பணம் கிடைக்கும் என்பதையும் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஆகையினாலே, இந்த நிலையில் என்ன செய்வது என்று யோசிக்கும் பொழுது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாகத்தானிருக்கிறது. நாஸிக் Press-ல் அதிக 'currency note'-களை print செய்து கொடுக்கலாம். அதனால் inflation ஜாஸ்தியாகும். Deflation ஆனாலும் சரி inflation ஆனாலும் சரி, கஷ்டம் தான். தர்ம சங்கடமான நிலையிலே நாம் இருக்கிறபடியால், நாம் என்ன செய்வது என்பதைத் தீர யோசிக்க வேண்டியதாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. ஜன சங்கியை அதிகமாகிவிட்டது. கிராமங்களிலே ஏழ்மையும் அறியாமையும் நிலவி வருகின்றன பிழைப்புக்கு வழியில்லை. பல துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற்றமில்லை. Communist-ஆக இருக்கட்டும், Socialist-ஆக இருக்கட்டும், Congress-ஆக இருக்கட்டும், அல்லது Independent-ஆக இருக்கட்டும், எல்லோரும் ஏதோ செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற முறையிலே, பல துறைகளில் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த நிலையில் நாம் அதிகமாகக் கடன் வாங்கவேண்டிய நிலைமைதான் ஏற்படும். ஆகையினாலே, 'நம் மாகாணத்தில் ஜீவ நதிகள் அதிகமாக இல்லை, சுபிட்சம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த மாகாணத்துக்கு அதிகமாக கிரான்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.' என்று நம் அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் வற்புறுத்த வேண்டும். நமக்கு சுபிட்சம் வேண்டுமென்றால் விவசாயம் வேண்டும். விவசாயத்திலிருந்து தான், உணவுப் பொருள்கள் மற்ற பொருள்கள் உற்பத்தி, அதிலிருந்து வியாபாரம், வியாபாரத்திலிருந்து கைத்தொழில், கைத்தொழிலிலிருந்து சுபிட்சம் இப்படி பல துறைகளிலும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய வேண்டும்.

“இதற்கெல்லாம் அடிப்படை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் யோசிக்கத்தான்வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக விவசாயத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், நான் முன்பு சொன்னபடி பத்தில் ஒன்பது பங்கு நிலப்பரப்பு ஜீவ நதிகள் மூலம் பாசன வசதி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. சுபிட்சம் இல்லை. மொத்தத்தில் நாம் சுபிட்சம் அடையவேண்டும். அதற்கு Minor irrigation வேண்டும். அதிலிருந்து நாம் அதிகமாக சுபிட்சம் அடைய முடியுமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். வருஷ மழை நன்றாக இருந்தால் சுபிட்சம் ஏற்படும். ஏரிகளில் ஜலம் தங்கும். இப்பொழுது அநேக நீர்த்தேக்கங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மேட்டூர், கிருஷ்ணாஜலாகர் போன்ற அணைகட்டுகள் இருக்கின்றன. மேலும் ஜீவ நதிகள் எங்கு இருக்கின்றனவோ அங்கிருந்து ஜலத்தைக்கொண்டு வருவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த மாகாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்ததாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, மற்ற மாகாணங்களைச் சேர்ந்ததாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அந்த நதிகளின் தண்ணீர் வீணாகாமல் நாம் உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கு விதி இருக்கிறது. ஜலத்தை வீணாக்குவதற்கு எந்த மாகாணத்திற்கும் அதிகாரமில்லை. ஏனென்றால் சுபிட்சம் இருக்கிற இடத்திலிருந்து தூர்பிட்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிற இடத்துக்கு வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். அதே மாதிரி சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கும் ஜனங்கள் தூர்பிட்சமாகவும் ஏழையாகவும் இருக்கும் ஜனங்களுக்கு சேவை செய்யவேண்டும். ஜீவநதிகளின் தண்ணீரை வீணாக்காமல் இன்னும் அதிகமாக உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கு மேலும் வேண்டிய திட்டங்கள் போட வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் 40,000, 50,000 ஏக்கராவுக்கு பாசன வசதி கிடைக்கும். இங்கு 50 லட்சம் ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை இருக்கிறது. அதில் சுமார் 15 லட்சம் ஏக்கருக்கு ஜீவநதிகள் பாசனம். மீதி 35 லட்சம் ஏக்கருக்கு சாதாரணமாக மழையை எதிர்பார்த்துத்தான் பாசனம். எவ்வளவு தூரம் ஜீவநதிகளின் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியும் என்கிறதிர்ப்பு முடியும் என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அது மிகவும் கஷ்டமான வேலைதான். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் நமது பிரதிநிதிகள் அமைச்சர்கள், பொது ஜனங்கள் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து கூக்குரல் போடவேண்டும். எங்கு கூக்குரல் அதிகமாகப் போடப்படுகிறதோ அங்கேதான் ஏதாவது கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்கப்படுகிறது. அழுதி பிள்ளைக்குத் தான் பால் கிடைக்கும். நம் தமிழ்நாட்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு எப்பொழுதும் ரொம்பவும் பேசாமல் இருந்து பழக்கமாகி

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விட்டது. இந்நிலையில் இருந்தால் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. ஆந்திராவை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். அவர்கள் எவ்வளவு கூக்குரல் போடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் நம் ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறதோ இல்லையோ தலைவிதி என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்நிலையிலிருந்தால் நாம் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு விடுவோம். காலா காலத்திலே விஷயங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லி அதிகமாக வற்புறுத்தினால்தான் ஏதாவது நடக்கும். அதற்கு இதுதான் தகுந்த சந்தர்ப்பம். கோதாவரி, கிருஷ்ண ஆகிய இரண்டு நதிகளின் தண்ணீரையும் இங்கு கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். அதற்கு 20 வருஷங்கள் ஆனாலும் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடு இப்பொழுதே செய்யவேண்டும். அடிப்படை தகுந்த முறையில் இருக்கவேண்டும். நமக்குப் பின்னால் எந்த முறையில் தண்ணீர் பிரயோஜனப்படவேண்டுமோ அதற்குத் தகுந்த அஸ்திவாரம் இப்பொழுதே போடவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் இப்பொழுது 100 கோடி, 200 கோடி ரூபாய் என்று செலவழித்துவிட்டு பிறகு நமக்கு அதிகமாக பணம் போடமுடியாது. நாம் அதிகமாகப் போட்டாலும் கூட மத்திய அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு மேல் செலவு செய்யமாட்டார்கள். கோதாவரியின் உபரி ஜலத்தை கிருஷ்ணாவுக்கு மாற்ற முடியும். இதற்கு levels இருக்கின்றன. நமது கனம் அமைச்சர் பக்தவத்சலத்திற்கு தெரியும், இதைப்பற்றி investigation செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கிருஷ்ண ஜலத்தை இங்கே கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். தற்போது கிருஷ்ண ஜலம் கொஞ்சமாகத்தான் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. எல்லாப் பக்கத்திலும் சேர்ந்து உபயோகப்படுத்தினாலும்கூட 50 சத விசைத்திற்கு மேலே அவர்கள் உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியாது. ஆகையினால் வீணாகப் போகும் ஜலத்தை நாம் இங்கு கொண்டுவருவதற்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது. மனம் இருந்தால் நிச்சயம் செய்யலாம். இதை அவசியம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நம்முடைய அமைச்சர்கள் தகுந்த முறையில் இந்த விஷயத்தை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் வற்புறுத்தவேண்டும். சண்டை பிடித்துக் காரியத்தை சாதிக்கவேண்டும். அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் நமது பிரதிநிதிகள் தூங்கிக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். மற்றவர்கள் விழித்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். எந்தக் கட்சியாக இருக்கட்டும், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் வற்புறுத்த பிடித்து இதற்கு வேண்டிய திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி ஏற்பாட்டினால் நமது தமிழ் நாட்டிலே 50 லட்சம் ஏக்கராவை நீர்ப்பாசனத்தின் கீழ் கொண்டுவர முடியும். இதை அரசாங்கம் கட்டாயம் செய்வார்களென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். பல மாகாணத்தின் வழியாக ஓடும் ஜீவநதிகளை (inter-provincial rivers) அந்தந்த மாகாணம் நினைத்தபடி செய்யாமல் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு தகுந்த முறையிலே வழி வகைகளை வகுத்து உபரி ஜலத்தை நல்ல முறையிலே எங்கே ரிஸர்வ் செய்து எங்கே கொண்டுவரமுடியும் என்று நிர்ணயிக்கலாம் என்று அரசியல்சட்டத்திலேயே கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.”

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“சண்டை யாரோடு எப்படிப் போடுவது ?”

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :—“யாரோடும் சண்டை இல்லை. எல்லோருக்கும் மனம் இருந்தால் விஷயங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லும் முறையிலே காரியங்களை முடிக்க முடியும். அதிகமாக சுப்பிச்சத்தை அடைவதற்குத் தகுந்த சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்க முடியும். இதைச் சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கிராமங்களுக்கும் நகரங்களுக்கும் உள்ள பாகுபாட்டைப் பார்த்தால் நாம் கிராமங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக சேவை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறோம், மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் காங்கிரசும் அதைத்தான் நினைக்கின்றன. பெரும்பாலான ஜனங்களும் அதைத்தான் நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் திட்டங்களைப் பார்க்கும்போது நகரங்களுக்குத்தான் அதிக வசதி செய்து தரப்படுகின்றன. ஏனென்றால் அங்கு விழிப்பு இருக்கிறது, கூக்குரல் இருக்கிறது, பிரதிநிதிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள், படித்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், வசதிகளைப்பற்றி அதிகமாக வற்புறுத்துவதற்குத் தகுந்த சூழ்நிலை

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இருக்கிறது. விவசாயத்தைத் தவிர மற்ற துறைகளில் எங்கே வசதி இருக்கிறதோ அங்கேதான் மேலும் அதிகமாக வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்குத் திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினாலே அதையும் நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக ஒரு குடும்பத்தில் 10 சகோதரர்கள் இருந்தால் இரண்டு பேர்கள் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருந்துகொண்டும் மீதி எட்டு பேர்கள் ஏழ்மை நிலையில் இருந்தால் இந்த எட்டு சகோதரர்களையும் நல்ல நிலையில் இருக்கும் சகோதரர்கள் கைதுக்கிவிட முடியும். அவர்கள் பங்களையும் இந்த இரண்டு பேர்களே எடுத்துக்கொள்வது நியாயமில்லை. நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்கும் சகோதரர்கள் ஏழ்மையாக இருக்கும் சகோதரர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்து அவர்களுடைய திறமையை அதிகமாக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் முடிந்தவரையில் செய்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும், நகரத்திற்கும், கிராமத்திற்கும் பாகுபாடு இருக்கிறது என்பதை குறிப்பிடாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது.

“விவசாயத் துறையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நிலங்களைத் துண்டு போடுவதற்கு (fragmentation of holdings) பல சட்டங்கள் இயற்றப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மேலும் பல சட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்படுகின்றன. மாடு இல்லாமல் விவசாயம் நடக்காது. நிலங்களைச் சிதர அடிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டங்களை இயற்றுவதற்குத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறோம். அதை எவ்வளவு தூரம் செய்யப்போகிறோம் என்று நமக்குத் தெரியாது. இந்த அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் தெரியாது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்கும் தெரியாது. எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதாரம் எந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது, அதிகமாக நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள், ஜனசங்கியை எவ்வளவு, நிலம் இல்லாதவர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள், uneconomic holdings வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் எவ்வளவு, அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடையவேண்டும், அதிக நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்களிடமிருந்து நிலம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் எவ்வளவு நிலம் கிடைக்கும், அந்த நிலங்களை எவ்வளவு பேர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்பதையெல்லாம் தீர யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அது இல்லாமல் மொட்டைத்தாத்தான் குட்டையில் விழுந்தான் என்று பல சட்டங்கள் கொண்டுவருவதால் என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் அதே முறையில்தான் இயங்குகிறது. நிலம் இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பது அவசியமா? கொஞ்சம் நிலமிருந்து மாடு முதலிய வசதி இல்லாமல் விவசாயம் செய்ய முடியாமலிருப்பவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் நிலத்தைக் கொடுத்து வசதியும் செய்து கொடுப்பதா என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும். நிலம் இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு கைத்தொழில்கள் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்து அதன் மூலம் முன்னேற்றமடையச் செய்ய முடியுமா என்பதையும் ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டும். எந்த மாகாணமும் இந்த மாதிரி சிந்தித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒரு வேளை மத்திய அரசாங்கமும், ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கங்களும் இவையனைப்பற்றி நினைத்திருப்பார்கள். ஆனால், வெளியே சொன்னால் ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது என்ற நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்களோ என்னமோ. ஆகவே நம்முடைய திட்டங்கள் பொருளாதார நிலைமையிலே கீழே போகிற திட்டங்களாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர மக்களுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடியதாக இல்லை. அடிப்படையை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் 100-க்கு 80 பேர்கள் விவசாயிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலே 100-க்கு 60, 70 பேர்கள் கொஞ்சமாக நிலங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களில் எவ்வளவு பேரை முன்னேற்றத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அந்த நிலங்களை வாங்கி நிலம் இல்லாதவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவர்களையும் இம்மாதிரியான கீழ்த்தரமான நிலைக்குக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமா? இதை எவ்வளவு தூரம் செய்யமுடியும், அதிகமாக இருக்கும் நிலங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் எவ்வளவு ஏக்கர்கள் கிடைக்கும், அதை எத்தனை பேர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கமுடியும் என்பதை எல்லாம் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டும். இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் யோசிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அப்படி யோசிக்கவில்லையென்றால், ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டம், 10 வருஷத் திட்டம் என்று திட்டம் போடப்பட்டு பணம் வீணாக்கப்படும். பெரும்பாலாக துர்பிச்சத்திலிருக்கும் மக்கள் சுபிச்சத்தை அடைய மாட்டார்கள். இதையும் அரசாங்கம் கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [27th August 1955]

“மாடு இல்லாவிட்டால் நாம் விவசாயம் செய்யமுடியாது. இந்நிலையிலே விவசாயத்தை செய்து வரவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் மாடு மேய்கால் நிலம் கிடையாது. ரஷ்யாவைப்போல **collective farms** இங்கே ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று சட்டங்கள் மட்டும் இயற்றிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. அவற்றிற்கும் கோர்டுகளில் பலவித **interpretation** செய்வார்கள். **Discriminatory legislation** என்று சொல்லி **High Court, Supreme Court**களில் பல கேஸ்கள் வரும். இவைகளையும் நாம் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அபிவிருத்தித் துறையில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் மற்ற மாகாணங்களைவிட நம் மாகாணம் பின் தங்கித்தானிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக, செங்கல்பட்டு, தென் ஆற்காடு, வட ஆற்காடு, திருச்சி, தஞ்சாவூர், மதுரை பெரும்பான்மையான பாகம், திருநெல்வேலி பெரும்பான்மையான பாகம் இங்கு இருக்கும் மாடுகளெல்லாம் ஆட்டுக்குட்டிகள்போலிருக்கும். இவைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நாம் எப்படி முன்னேற முடியும்? மாடுகளுக்குத் தீவனம் வேண்டும். மாட்டுக்கு உணவு கிடைத்தால்தானே மனிதனுக்கு உணவு கிடைக்கும். மேய்ச்சல்கால் நிலங்களைத் தற்போது இல்லையே. பழைய காலத்தில் ஒரு மாட்டுக்கு 6 ஏக்கர் மேய்ச்சல் கால் நிலம் இருந்தது. அக்கர் காலத்தில் கூட ஒரு மாட்டுக்கு 3, 4 ஏக்கர் மேய்ச்சல்கால் நிலம் இருந்தது. நமது காலத்திலே எல்லாம் போய் விட்டது. மேலும், மாடுகளிலிருந்து பால்பண்டங்கள் கிடைக்கின்றன. அதையும் நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஓரிரண்டு பேர்கள், மாட்டுப்பண்ணை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் **liquidate** செய்து விட்டால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. பழக்கோட்பாட்டை பட்டகார் என்பவர் பெரிய பண்ணை வைத்திருக்கிறார். அவர்கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த மாடுகள் மாதிரி எங்கேயும் கிடையாது.

(At this stage the Deputy Chairman occupied the Chair.)

“ஹோசூர் மாட்டுப்பண்ணையிலிருக்கும் பொலிக் காளைகள் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. எனக்குத் தெரியும். என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தைக்கொண்டு சொல்லுகிறேன். அந்த இடத்தைவிட்டு அந்தப் பண்ணையை வேறு இடத்திற்கு மாற்றினால் தான் பிரயோஜனப்படும். விவசாய இலாகா கால்நடை இலாகா ஏதோ சொல்கிறார்களென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. ஹோசூர் பண்ணையிலிருக்கும் பொலிக்காளிகளுக்கு **virility** இல்லை. ஆகையினாலே இடத்தை மாற்றவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இந்த ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தில் ஹோசூரில்தான் 300 ஏக்கருக்கு அதிகமாக தீவனம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை இந்த இடத்திலில்லாமல் வேறு இடத்தில் செய்யவேண்டும். வேறு இடத்தில் பண்ணையை ஏற்படுத்தி அங்கு பொலிக்காளிகளை வைக்கவேண்டும். இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் மாடு அபிவிருத்திக்கு சுமார் 75 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்னைக்கு மாத்திரம் பால் மாடுகள் அபிவிருத்திக்காக இரண்டரை கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நமது மாகாணத்திலே 1,50,00,000 மாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. சென்னையிலே 14,000 மாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் மாகாணம் பூராவுக்கும் 73 லட்ச ரூபாய் தான் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்னைக்கு மாத்திரம் 2½ கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நமது மாகாணத்திலே காய்க்காய்கள், ஆலம்பாடி, ஒம்பளச்சேரி மாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் மாட்டுப் பண்ணை ஏற்படுத்தி, அது அபிவிருத்தி யாவதற்கு வேண்டிய சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்கவேண்டும். மாடுகள் மேய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த வசதிகள் செய்ய வேண்டும். நிலம் ஒரு செண்ட்சுட அதிகம் ஆகவில்லை. ஜனசங்கியை அதிகமாக்கிகொண்டே இருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் மாடு தீவனத்துக்காக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். பூமி தானத்துக்கு நிலம் வாங்குவதுபோல் மாடுகள் மேய்ச்சல் நிலத்துக்கு நிலம் தானம் வாங்கி அரசாங்கமும் கொடுத்து, மேய்ச்சல் நிலங்களை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இதைச் செய்தால் மாடுகள் அபிவிருத்திக்கும் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கும் பால் அபிவிருத்திக்கும் இடம் உண்டாகும். இதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்துவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். நம் மாகாணத்திலே மலைச் சாரல்களிலே கிராமங்களைச் சுற்றியிருந்த காடுகள் அழிந்துவிட்டன. இப்பொழுது அங்கு இருப்பது **bush**கள்தான். எட்டு லட்சம் ஏக்கர்

27th August 1955] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

ஜமின்தாரி பிரதேச காடுகளை காட்டிலாகா எடுத்து இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் அங்கு மரங்கள் கிடையாது. புதர்கள்தான் இருக்கும், புல் முளைக்காத இடம் இருக்கும். முட்கள் நிறைந்திருக்கும். இவைகள் மேய்காமாலுக்குத்தான் பிரயோஜனப்படுமா? கொடுக்காப்புள்ளி ஒரு **perennial** மரம். அதை இரைத்துவிட்டால் நெடுக முளைத்துவிடும். எனக்குத் தெரியும் காட்டிலாகாவில் ஒரு ஏகருக்கு சவுக்கு நடுவதற்கு 250, 300 ரூபாய் செலவுழிக்கிறார்கள். நான் 50 ரூபாயில் சவுக்கு அபிவிருத்தி செய்திருக்கிறேன். அந்த முறையிலே அதிகமாக பணம் வீணாகும். நான் சொல்லுகிற திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்தினால் 6,000, 7,000 ஏக்கராவுக்கு காடுகளை அதிகரிக்கலாம். வேறு முறையிலே செய்தால் அதிக பணம் இல்லாமல் செய்ய முடியாது. பாசனவசதி கிடையாது. இந்தக் கொடுக்காப்புள்ளி விதைகளைச் சேகரித்து **Forest Ranger**களிடம் கொடுத்துப் போடச் சொல்லவேண்டும். இம்முறையிலே சலபமாக காடுகளை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யலாம். கொடுக்காப்புள்ளி மரம் உழுக்கடைக்கும் வண்டிகளுக்கும் உபயோகப்படும். பஞ்சத்தில் சில சமயங்களில் ஜனங்கள்கூட அதைச் சாப்பிடுவார்கள். விதைகளை இரைத்துவிட்டால் விறகு வெட்ட வெட்ட திரும்பவும் வளர்ந்துகொண்டே இருக்கும். வெட்ட வெட்ட ராவணன் தலைமாதிரி முளைத்துக்கொண்டே இருக்கும். இந்தமாதிரி எல்லா இடங்களிலும் சர்க்கார் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அவர்கள் அதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“இந்தத் திட்டத்திலே, நம் மாகாணத்தில் பெரிய கைத்தொழில்கள் இல்லை. எங்கேயோ ஒன்றிரண்டு இருக்கிறது. அதுவும் நடக்கப்போகிறதோ, இல்லையோ தெரியவில்லை. சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தயவு வைத்தால் நடக்கும். எல்லோரும் நெய்வேலியைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது இல்லையென்று வைத்துக்கொண்டு **Agro industries** ஏற்படுத்தற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகளை கட்டாயமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். நெய்வேலியிலிருந்து பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி எடுக்கப்படும். அதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஆனால் அதுவரையிலும் காத்திருக்கக்கூடாது. சேலத்தில் இருப்புக்கனி நிறைய இருக்கிறது. என்னிடத்தில் ஜெர்மனி, அமெரிக்கா நிபுணர்களின் ரிபோர்ட்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நான் முதன் மந்திரியாக இருந்தபொழுது இதை **investigate** செய்திருக்கிறேன். இரண்டுவித **process**-கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு **process** மூலம் 60 சதவிகிதம் இரும்பு கிடைக்கும். ஆகையினாலே, **basic industries** திட்டம் இல்லையென்றால் ஒன்றும் நடக்காது. **Pig iron** நான் ஒன்றுக்கு 60 அல்லது 70 டன்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்ய திட்டம் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது போதாது. விவசாய நாடு முன்னேற்றமடைய விவசாயமும் கைத்தொழிலும் சேரவேண்டும். குடிசைத் தொழிலும் அதிகமாக வேண்டுமது முக்கியம். இதைத்தான் காந்தி மகானும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். நம் மக்களுக்கு உணவு, உடை, இருக்க வீடு இவை அவசியம் வேண்டும். **Basic industries** அவசியம் ஏற்படவேண்டும். பல மாகாணங்களுக்கும் சேர்ந்து **basic industries** இருந்தால் போதாது. இரண்டாயிரம் மைல்களுக்கு அப்பாலிருந்து பொருள்கள் வரவேண்டுமென்றால் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும். ஆகைய விமானத்திலோ, அல்லது கடல் மார்க்கமாகவோ கொஞ்சம் பொருள்கள்தான் கொண்டுவர முடியும். எல்லாப் பொருள்களையும் கொண்டுவர முடியாது. விந்திய மலைக்குத் தெற்கில் இருக்கும் ராஜ்யங்களில் அதற்கு வடக்கே இருக்கும் ராஜ்யங்களைப்போல **basic industries** வேண்டும். அதேமாதிரி இங்கேயும் கொஞ்சம் வேண்டும். சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில், சண்டை முதலிய தொல்லைகள் ஏற்பட்டால் அதை நாமே சமாளிக்க வேண்டும். வெளியிடங்களிலிருந்து பொருள்களைக் கொண்டுவரும் நிலையை வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. மற்ற இடங்களில் இருப்பதுபோல் தெற்கே கைத்தொழில் வசதிகள் வேண்டும். தென் இந்தியா மாகாணங்களெல்லாம் சேர்ந்து இதற்காக சண்டை போடவேண்டும். பம்பாய், மத்திய மாகாணம், ஆந்திரா, தமிழ், மைசூர், திருவாங்கூர், கொச்சி எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து கேட்கவேண்டும். நமது அமைச்சர்கள் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலுள்ளவர்களைப் பார்த்து பேசி இந்த விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் சொந்தமாக நாம்

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நம்மைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ள முடியும். எல்லா வசதிகளிருந்தாலும் வெளியிடங்களிலிருந்து பொருள்களை இங்கு கொண்டுவருவதற்கு நேரம், சத்தம் அதிகமாகிவிடும். விலை அதிகமாக இருக்குமாதலால் அந்தப் பொருள்களைக் கொண்டு இங்கு மார்கட்டில் **Compete** செய்ய முடியாது.

“மனிதனுக்கு அறிவு அதிகமாக ஆக ஆக உழைப்பதற்குத் தயாராக இருக்கவேண்டும். உழைப்பு நல்ல நிலையிலே அமையவேண்டும். பிறருக்கு ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஏழைகளாக இருந்தால் நமக்கு அறிவு இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு அறிவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பணம் இருந்தால் பணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். யார் மேலோங்கி இருக்கிறார்களோ அவர்கள் கீழ்நிலையிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஒத்தாசை செய்யவேண்டும். சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் தகராறு வரும்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் நடுக்கண்ட நாயகமாக ஒத்தாசை செய்யவேண்டும். அறிவு இல்லாமல் இருந்தாலும் சரி, மனம் இல்லாமல் இருந்தாலும் சரி, ஒழுக்கம் இல்லாமல் இருந்தாலும் சரி, எல்லாவற்றையும் சரிக்கட்டுவது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. ஆகையினாலே, அந்தக் கடைமையை அரசாங்கம் சரிவர செய்து எல்லோரும் முன்னேற்ற மடையும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“படிப்பை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், கிராமங்களில் 24,000 பள்ளிகள் இருக்கின்றன. பத்து வருஷங்களில் எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும் ஆதார கல்விப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களாக மாற வேண்டுமென்பது காங்கிரஸின் திட்டம். இன்னும் புதுப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் அதிகமாக வேண்டும். வருஷத்தில் 1,000 பள்ளிக்கூடங்களைத் தான் ஆதாரப் பள்ளிகளாக மாற்றுவதற்கு திட்டம் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கல்விக்காக சமார் 20 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் **training** பள்ளிகள் உள்பட ஆதாரக் கல்வி பள்ளிகளாக மாற்றுவதற்காக 2½ கோடி ரூபாய் தான் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பள்ளி கட்டடங்கள் கட்ட பணம் ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. நம் குறிக் கோளுக்கு மாறான முறையில் திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. நான் யாரையும் குறை கூறவில்லை. எனக்குத் தெரியும், சமார் 5,000 பேர்கள் **basic training** கொடுக்கப் பட்டு, அதில் 2,000, 3,000 பேர்கள் மற்ற பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலிருக்கிறார்கள். ஜில்லா போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையும், மற்ற ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையும் என்றும் யாரும் கவனிப்பதில்லை. அதைக் கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். பத்து வருஷங்களில் எல்லாப் பள்ளிகளையும் ஆதாரக் கல்விப் பள்ளிகளாக மாற்ற முடியும். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது போட்டிருக்கும் திட்டம்படி பார்த்தால் அதற்கு 20, 25 வருஷங்கள் பிடிக்கும். அதையும் சர்க்கார் கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“அது மாத்திரமல்ல, கைத்தொழில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் உண்டாக்கப்பட வேண்டும். நகரங்களில் மாத்திரம் உண்டாக்கினால் போதாது. கிராமங்களில் சர்வ கலாசாலைகள் ஏற்பட வேண்டும். அங்கே **College-கள் High School-கள்** வேண்டும். ஆனால், இது இவ்வளவு தூரம் நடை முறையில் நடக்கிறது என்று பார்க்கும் பொழுது குறை சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. தீர்மானிப்பது ஒன்று, நடை முறையில் நடப்பது ஒன்று, என்று இல்லாமல் இதையெல்லாம் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“கிராம மக்களிடையே ஏழ்மை, அறியாமை, தொழிலின்மை இவைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்களும் நகர வாசிகளைப் போல் முன்னேற்ற மடைய வேண்டும். 4, 5 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் சென்னையில் 6 லட்சம் பேர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது 14 லட்சம் பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு நகரத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் ஒன்றுக்கு முன்று ஜனத் தொகை அதிகமாயிருக்கிறது. என்ன காரணம்? கிராமங்களில் பிழைப்புக்கு வழி இல்லாததால், நகரங்களுக்கு மக்கள் ஓடி வருகிறார்கள். கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் சுபிச்சம் அடைவதற்குத் தகுந்த சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்க வேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் விவசாய சம்பந்தமான கைத்தொழில்களும், **Agricultural industries**, குடிசை கைத்தொழில்களும் இரண்டும்

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சேர்ந்த பரவலான முறையிலே அதிகமாகச் செய்ய முடியும். பெரிய கைத் தொழில்களும் கிராம ஓரங்களில் அதிகமாகச் செய்ய முடியும். மகாத்மா காந்தியும் இதைத் தான் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். சர்க்கார் அதைக் கவனித்து நடை முறையிலே செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவோம். டாக்டர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்வதே இல்லை. எந்த டாக்டரும் கிராமத்துக்குச் சென்று ஊழியம் செய்யவில்லையென்றால் அவர்கள் உத்தியோகத்துக்கு லாயக்கில்லை என்று அரசாங்கம் declare செய்ய வேண்டும். ஏழைகளின் பணத்தைக்கொண்டு வைத்தியக் கல்லூரிகளை ஏற்படுத்துகிறோம். ஒரு வைத்தியக் கல்லூரி ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு 2 கோடி ரூபாய் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மாணவர்களும் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனாலும் அரசாங்கமும் அவர்களுடைய படிப்புக்கு ரூ. 30,000, 40,000 செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். ரூ. 5,000, 6,000 revenue expenditure ஆகிறது. நான் முதல் மந்திரியாக இருக்கும்பொழுது கணக்குப் போட்டு பார்த்தது எனக்குத் தெரியும். பொது ஜனங்களுடைய பணத்தில் அவர்களும் பங்கு கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஜனங்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான் அவர்களைத் தயார் செய்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்கள் சரியான முறைகளில் கிராமங்களில் சென்று சேவை செய்வதற்கு சட்டங்கள் வகுக்கவேண்டும்.

“இந்தத் திட்டத்தில் ஆயுர்வேதத்துக்கு இடமெயில்லை. அது விஷயத்தில் சன்னம் தான். ஏன் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. சாதாரணமாக 100-க்கு 80 பேர் ஆயுர்வேதம், வலிக்குத் வைத்தியம், யூனனி இந்த முறைகளிலே தான் சிகிச்சை செய்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய ஆக்கமளித்து அந்த வைத்திய முறைகளை மேலும் திறம்படச் செய்ய வேண்டும். நான் Herbarium ஏற்படுத்துவதற்காக 20 ஏக்கர் ஜாரி செய்தேன். அது என்ன ஆயிற்று, ஏதாவது நடக்கிறதா, இல்லையா என்றும் தெரியவில்லை. China-வில் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் மூலிகை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு என்று ஒரு இடம் இருக்கிறது. அங்கே டாக்டர்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள் என்று கேட்டால், வேண்டிய மூலிகைகளை எழுதித் கொடுத்து விடுவார்கள். பிறகு வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் மூலிகை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் இடத்துக்குப் போய் மூலிகைகளைச் சேகரித்து கிஷாயம் போட்டு சாப்பிடுவார்கள். அந்தப் பழக்கத்தை நம் நாட்டிலேயும் கொண்டு வந்தால் ஜனங்களுக்குப் பிரயோஜனமாக இருக்கும். சர்க்கார் இதையும் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“எல்லா தாலுகா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையும் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். மொத்தம் 100, 120 தாலுக்காக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது சில தாலுகா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப் போகிறது. இன்னும் எவ்வளவு பாக்கி இருக்கிறது என்று தெரியவில்லை. அகையினாலே, எல்லா தாலுகா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையும் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அவைகளில் இன்னும் வேண்டிய வசதிகளையும் செய்ய வேண்டும். அது இப்பொழுது நடக்கும். ஏனென்றால் இப்பொழுது முன்னிருந்ததை விட பணம் நிறைய வருகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியும் சுமார் 400 சதுர மைல் வில்லிநாணத்திலுள்ள ஜன சமூகத்துக்கு தொண்டு செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையினாலே அங்கே தகுந்த வசதிகள் வேண்டும். மருத்துவ விடுதிகள் வேண்டும். Operation theatre வேண்டும். இன்னும் அநேக வசதிகள் வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அவை களெல்லாம் இல்லாமலே இருக்கிறது. எனக்குத் தெரியும், நகரத்திலே மின்சார வசதி இருக்கும், ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் இருக்காது. Operation செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் வெளிச்சம் இல்லாமல் செய்ய முடியாது. எனக்குத் தெரியும், சில ஊர்களில் Electricity இருக்கும், ரயில்வே ஸ்டேஷனில் இருக்காது. இதைமெல்லாம், கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். கிராமங்களிலும் இன்னும் அதிகமாக ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் சில ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலே டாக்டர்கள் இல்லை. டாக்டர்கள் கிராமங்களிலே போய் வேலை செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாகப் பணமும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [27th August 1955]

சட்டம் மாத்திரம் போட்டால் போதாது. கண்டிப்பாகவும் இருக்க வேண்டும். பணமும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அப்படியிருந்தால் தான் நடக்கும். சர்க்கார் இதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகளை செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். **Malaria, Filariasis** இவைகளின் நிவாரணத்திற்காக அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் குஷ்டரோகத்துக்குப் பணமே ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. **Survey** எடுத்ததில், 6 சத விசதம் தான் மக்கள் குஷ்டரோகத்தினால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் எனக்குத் தெரியும், 20 சத விசதத்துக்கு மேல் குஷ்டரோகிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் 1,60,000 பேர்கள் என்று கணக்கெடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆரம்பக் கேஸ்கள் எவ்வளவோ இருக்கின்றன. மேலுக்குத் தெரியாமல் தழுப்பு உள்ளவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வியாதியால் பீடிக்கப்பட்ட பெண்கள் வேறு இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு கிராமத்தில் முதலில் **Survey** எடுத்ததில் 15 பேர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். திரும்பவும் கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்த்ததில் 60 பேர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். இன்னும் அதிகமான பேர்கள் இருப்பார்கள் என்று தெரிகிறது. ஏனென்றால் ஸ்திரீ டாக்டர் யாரும் போகவில்லை. போயிருந்தால் உண்மை நிலை தெரியும். **Elimination of Malaria, Elimination of tuberculosis, National Filaria Elimination** என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் இந்த வியாதிகளெல்லாம் சில இடங்களில் தானிருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக, மலேரியா மலைப்பிரதேசங்களில் தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் குஷ்டரோகம் ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலிலும் இருக்கிறது. இல்லாத ஊரே கிடையாது. இது நமக்குத் தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறது. இதை மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் கவனித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும் கவனித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. சுமார் 30,000 கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. கவனித்துப் பார்த்தால் பெரும் வியாதி இல்லாத கிராமமே கிடையாது. 20 சத விசதம் பெரும் வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் சில பிராந்தியங்களில் அதிகமாகவே இருக்கிறது. இந்த வியாதியஸ்தர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிப்பதற்கும், இந்த வியாதியைப் போக்கடிப்பதற்கும் கோடிக்கணக்கான பணம் ஒதுக்க வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை.

“இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைத்தபொழுது மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் பேச்சு வார்த்தைகள் நடத்தி, எல்லாவற்றையும் கவனித்து வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்வார்கள் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன்.”

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :—“ The House will now rise and meet again at 2-30 p.m.”

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair)

II,—GOVERNMENT BILL—cont.

THE MADRAS CITY TENANTS' PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955
(L.A. BILL NO. 15 OF 1955).

* **THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—**“ Sir, I move—
‘ That the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955) . . . ’”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Without any great disrespect to you and to the House, Sir, I submit that we feel that this Bill is being rushed through and therefore we are not taking part in the discussion.”

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“ Sir, I move—
‘ That the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration ’.

“ Sir, certain changes were made in the Bill after it was published. They relate mainly to the year of applicability of this Act. Under the old Act, only tenancies created before 1922 will come under the provisions of this Act. Now, even tenancies that have been entered into after 1922 and before the commencement of this Act will also come under the Act. Then, we have created a belt area, i.e., any village within five miles of the outskirts of the municipality will also come under the provisions of this Act. The old Act was applicable only to the City of Madras. But, the new Act will apply to Madurai and Tiruchirappalli as it is, and to other municipalities that the Government may notify. These are the main changes made. Sir, I hope the House will adopt my motion.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration ’.”

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“ Mr. Chairman, I heartily welcome and support this Bill and I say that this is the only Bill where I can say I have no criticism to offer except to give my support to it. In fact, this Bill has been long overdue. As hon. Members are aware, during the war and after, there had been a large influx of people into the Madras City and they have been leasing out small plots of land for building huts there. Those people have been living there by paying some rent or other. To-day, what is happening is, big industrialists or cinema owners are trying to occupy those lands and evict all these poor people, who have no other place to go. I may say and I know that even some of the poor Government servants like peons and others are living in such huts and paying rent. It is certainly a good measure as it is intended to see that such people are not evicted from the only place where they can stay now. It has been long overdue and there has been real agitation for such a measure.

“ Sir, apart from this, I would appeal to the Government one thing more. I think it would certainly be better if the Government hereafter acquire those areas under the Madras Slum Improvement Act—I do not remember the exact name of the Act which was passed last year—improve them and assign them to the poor people for building purposes. If the Government could bring about such a Bill and link it up with this Bill, that would mean that Government would be able to give these poor people lighting, roads, and other amenities and they can really assist the worker and make their habitation more clean and conducive to public health. With these remarks, Sir, I support this Bill.”

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“ Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member supports this Bill. As regards the other point that the Government should try to acquire lands and improve them for the habitation of these poor people, I wish to say, Sir, that just a couple of hours ago, I have to deal with a file wherein the Government have transferred about 400 to 500 grounds of land to the Madras Corporation to enable it to raise colonies for the homeless people. So, whenever possible, the Government are doing their best in order to provide habitations for these poor people. What the hon. Member has stated will be borne in mind.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be taken into consideration ’.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 to 10 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed ’.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955), as passed by the Assembly, be passed ’.”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

IV.— FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES—cont.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, while presenting the first report of the Committee on Government Assurances, may I invite the attention of hon. Members to a few points that are summarised in the recommendations.

2-40
p.m.

“ The Committee went through the standard list of forms as passed by the Lok Sabha and suggested slight modifications. In particular it was felt that the budget speech and the general discussion thereon should also be included in the assurances given by Government. Also assurances given in the Governor’s Address on behalf of Government should be likewise included. I am sorry to say that there has been considerable delay in getting any sort

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of replies from the various departments regarding the implementation of assurances given by the various Ministers in the House. The Committee felt that that amount of delay was not justifiable and have recommended to Government, who have also accepted the same, that as a rule all assurances should be implemented within a maximum period of three months from the date of giving that assurance and where it was not possible to do so, a report giving reasons for the delay should be made to the Committee in order to enable them to judge how far it was beyond the power of the department concerned to implement the assurances within the stipulated period, and what were the reasons responsible for the delay or inadequate implementation of the assurances. I feel, Sir, that the House will agree with me, that when an assurance is given by a Minister and that is engaging the attention of the department concerned, the duty of the department ought to be to explain the matter as far as possible and present their reply, so that the Committee would be informed of the position. The Committee felt that it was a lapse which should be corrected in the case of the departments concerned.

“ There are still a large number of assurances for which replies have not been received and the Committee decided that Government should be requested to send within a month from the date of the meeting, viz., 24th August 1955, their replies to all pending assurances and also to assurances wherein reports were awaited from the Government of India or any other authority.

“ With these words, I present the report of the Committee on Assurances.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ May I congratulate the Chairman of the Assurances Committee on the valuable report he has presented to the House. I am sure the House would endorse all the recommendations made by the Committee. I am one with the Leader of the Opposition in his regret that for such a large number of assurances, replies have not come from the concerned departments showing the action taken thereon. I would suggest for the consideration of Government that there should be a separate section in each of the Secretariat Departments for effective disposal of matters relating to the legislature. Such a special section in each department of the Secretariat as a sort of liaison between the Legislature Secretariat and the administrative departments would be most desirable. I am sure Government would consider my suggestion. We are glad that Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and the Members of the Committee on Assurances have done a good job of it and presented an excellent report. I urge the Government to remedy the defects pointed out by the Committee. I am sure the House would entirely agree with the remarks made by the Leader of the Opposition in presenting the report.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ There is no debate on this report. We will go to the next item.”

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V.—DRAFT SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE STATE OF
MADRAS—cont.

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது விவாதத்திலிருக்கும் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டம் நகல் திட்டம் என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. அது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய அங்கீகாரம் பெற்று அசல் திட்டமாக வருவதற்கு இன்னும் சில மாதங்கள் பிடிக்கும் எனத் தெரிகிறது. மேலும், அந்தந்த ஜில்லாவிற்கு வேண்டிய அபிவிருத்திகளைப் பற்றிய திட்டங்கள் சரியாக வகுக்கப்பட்டு அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இருந்த போதிலும், அவைகள் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்த பிறகு ஜில்லா வாரியாக விவாதிக்கப்படும் என்று தெரிகிறது. ஆகவே, இப்பொழுது பொதுவாகத்தான் அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இந்தத் திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று நம்புகிறேன்.”

“முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தால் வகுக்கப்பட்டு ஒவ்வொரு ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும் அவைகளினால் எவ்வளவு சாத்தியமோ அந்த வழிகளிலே அவைகளைத் தொகுத்து அமுல் நடத்தும் திட்டமாக இருந்தது. அரசாங்கத்தினிடத்திலிருக்கும் நிதியைக் கொண்டும், மக்களிடத்தில் கிடைக்கும்படியான நிதியைக் கொண்டும் பல காரியங்களைச் சாதிக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மக்களாலேயே பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்ட அவர்களது குறைகளை நிவர்த்திக்கும்படியான திட்டங்களாக இருக்கும் பச்சுத்தில், மக்கள் அந்தத் திட்டங்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்து வருவார்கள் என்பதைக் குறிப்பிடாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. இருந்த போதிலும், முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தினால் முக்கியமான நன்மை என்னவென்று கேட்டால், ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் மக்களிடையே ஒரு புது உணர்ச்சி உண்டாகி விட்டது. ஆங்கிலேயர் ஆட்சிகாலத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தாரே மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு மனோபாவம் இருந்து வந்தது. ஆனால், சுதந்திரம் வந்த பிறகு, முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் அமுல் நடந்த பிறகு, மக்களுக்கே தங்களுடைய குறைகளையும் கஷ்டங்களையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல உரிமை இருக்கிறது என்ற உணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. அந்தந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் மக்களுக்கு என்னென்ன குறைகள் இருக்கிறதோ அதை அவசியம் அரசாங்கம் நிவர்த்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். ஆகவே, மக்களிடையே நிலவி வரும் இந்தப் புதிய உணர்ச்சியை பயன்படுத்தும் நோக்கத்துடனேயே, மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் மக்களுடைய திட்டமாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது மக்களுடைய திட்டமென்றே எண்ண வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதற்காகத்தான், ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும், ஒவ்வொரு நகரத்திற்கும், ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திற்கும் தனித்தனியாக திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்பட்டு, அவைகள் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்த பிறகு சேர்த்து பொருத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

“முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் விவசாயத்துக்கும் நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்கும் முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய அநேக காரியங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டன. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் கைத்தொழில் களுக்கு விசேஷ முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கப்படும். அதற்கான அநேக திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்பட்டு சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. முதலாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் விவசாய நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்கள் அநேக நன்மையை உண்டாக்கி, நம் ராஜ்யத்திலே மக்களுக்குத் தேவையான உணவு கிடைக்கும்படி செய்திருக்கின்றன என்ற ஒரு திருப்தி மக்களிடையே ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்தபோதிலும், பல கிராமங்களில் நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்குப் போதிய அளவு மின்சார வசதி கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியும் மின்சார வசதியும் கிடைக்கும்படி சரியாகக் கவனித்து வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று

27th August 1955] [Sri V. V. Ramasami]

சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக, இப்பொழுது நமது தென் நாட்டிலே ஒன்றிரண்டு ஜீவ நதிகள்தான் உண்டு. அவைகளை நீர்ப்பாசனத்துக்காக உபயோகப்படுத்தி விட்டோம். இன்னும் சில நதிகளை நம் நாட்டுக்குத் திருப்பவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. திருவாங்கூர் கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திதைச் சேர்ந்த அரபிக் கடலில் போய் விழும் பம்பையார், அப்பர் பெரியார் முதலிய நதிகளின் தண்ணீரை நம் ராஜ்யத்துக்குத் திருப்பி, பயன்படுத்திக் கொண்டவதற்காக அந்த அரசாங்கத்துடன் நம் அரசாங்கம் பேச்சு வார்த்தைகள் நடத்தி அந்தத் தண்ணீரை நமக்குப் பயன்படும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். இது நமது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கடமை. இதை அவர்கள் கட்டாயம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த மாதிரி விஷயத்தில் அந்த அரசாங்கத்துடன் அடிக்கடி தொடர்பு வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் காரியம் சீக்கிரம் நிறைவேறும்.

“இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நம் மாகாணத்தில் பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை நிறுவுவதற்கு வேண்டிய பொறுப்பை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களிடம் இதைப்பற்றி நமது அரசாங்கத்தார் அடிக்கடி வலியுறுத்திக்கொண்டே இருக்கவேண்டும். இது நமது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும். அடிக்கடி நமது அமைச்சர்கள் டெல்லிக்குப் போய் வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் டெல்லிக்குப் போவதற்கு வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்தபோதெல்லாம் இதை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்கு இதைப்பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டும். இதற்கு அவர்கள் ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு நமது அரசாங்கம் நேரடியாக தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு நமது தேவைகளை அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லமுடியும். உதாரணமாக, எங்கள் முனிசிபாலிட்டியில் sewage பண்ணைக்காக 100 ஏக்கர் நிலம் வாங்கி போட்டிருந்தோம். அதைப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுவதற்கு பணயில்லை என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தோம். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் விவசாய இலாகா ஆபீஸர் வந்து பார்த்து “நாங்கள் பணம் கொடுத்தால் பயன் படுத்த முடியுமா” என்று கேட்டார்கள். இதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், இப்பொழுது ரூ. 95,000 உதவியாக சாங்ஷன் ஆகியிருக்கிறது. அதே மாதிரி, அடிக்கடி நேரான தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் காரியங்கள் கட்டாயம் முடியும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு பழக்கமுள்ள, நம் அரசாங்கத்தினும் அனுபவம் வாய்ந்த ஒரு அதிகாரியை நிரந்தரமாக டெல்லியிலேயே வைக்கவேண்டும். இங்கிருந்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துக்கு அனுப்பும் கடிதங்களை அவர் உடனுக்குடன் கவனித்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் அதை விளக்கி எடுத்துச்சொல்லி, அடிக்கடி அவர்களுக்கு அந்த விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி நினைவுபடுத்திக் கொண்டே இருக்கவேண்டும். அதிகாரிகளுக்குத் தகுந்த அவ்வளவு மதிப் பில்லையென்றால், டெல்லியிலே இதற்காக ஒரு தனி மந்திரியை வைத்து விடலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் காரியங்களை சீக்கிரம் சாதித்துக் கொள்ள முடியும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தை ஒழிப்பதற்கு கைத்தொழில்கள் அவசியம். நெய்வேலி திட்டத்தை உடனடியாக நிறைவேற்ற நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கவேண்டும். தென்னாட்டிலே கனரகத் தொழிற்சாலை கட்டாயம் அமைய வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய கோரிக்கை. கோயமுத்தூரில் சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன் திட்ட கமிஷன் ஆதரவில் நடந்த ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் பேசும்பொழுது நமது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் தென் நாட்டில் கணிசமான தொழிற்சாலைகள் இல்லையென்றும், ஆதலால் தென் நாடு புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறதென்ற எண்ணம் வளர்ந்து வருகிறதென்றும் அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய பெரிய ஆலைகள் தென் பகுதியில் அமையவேண்டுமென வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அந்த உள் நோக்கத்தை மனதில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு வேண்டிய

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ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் மறுபடியும் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மூதலிலே நம் அரசாங்கம் 394 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டம் போட்டிருந்தாலும், அதை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் சுமார் 225 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு குறைத்து விடக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த 225 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு கட்டாயம் அங்கோரம் கிடைத்துவிடும் என்று எதிர் பார்ப்பதாக நமது நிதி மந்திரி சொல்லுகிறார். இந்த 225 கோடி ரூபாயை நாம் எப்படி சமாளிக்கப்போகிறோம் என்பது ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். அரசாங்கத்தார் குறிப்பில் பார்க்கும்பொழுது, இப்பொழுது கேட்கப்பட்ட கடன் தொகையை மக்கள் தாராளமாகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள், இன்னும் மேலும் கேட்டாலும் கொடுப்பார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நமது கணம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு இடத்தில் சொல்லும் பொழுது ‘நமது நாட்டில் வரி எவ்வளவு தூரம் விதிக்கமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் வரி போட்டாய்விட்டது. இனிமேல் வரி ஒன்றும் போடுவதற்கில்லை’ என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அம்மாதிரி சொல்லிவிட்டு, இனி வரி போட்டால் மக்களால் தாங்கமுடியாது. இதையெல்லாம் மனதில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு இன்னும் எவ்வளவு கடன் கோரலாம் என்று யோசித்து மத்திய அரசாங்க உதவியையும் பெற்று இதற்கு ஆகவேண்டிய காரியங்களை கவனித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதைவிடுத்து வரிகள் போட முற்பட்டால் மக்களால் தாங்கமுடியாதென்றும், அரசாங்கம் மீது அவநம்பிக்கையும் ஏற்படுமென்றும் எச்சரிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

“பெரிய கனரகத் தொழிலை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருப்பது நமக்கு ரொம்பவும் நல்லது. அதே சமயத்தில் கிராமங்களில் அநேக கைத்தொழில்கள் ஏற்படவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் ஆண்டிலே 120 நாட்களுக்கு வேலையில்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதற்கு கிராம கைத் தொழில்கள் ஏற்படவேண்டும். நகரங்களிலிருக்கும் கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு உபயோகமாக இருக்கும்படி, கிராமங்களில் சில கைத்தொழில்கள் கட்டாயம் இருக்கவேண்டும். நகரங்களிலிருக்கும் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய உபகரணங்களை தயாரிப்பதற்கு, அங்கே இல்லாமல் கிராமங்களில் கைத்தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் கிராமங்களில் இருக்கின்ற மக்களுக்கு நகரங்களுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்ற வேட்கை ஒழியும். இல்லாவிட்டால் வேலைக்காக ஜீவனுத்துக்காக கிராமங்களிலிருந்து மக்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு வரும் போக்கை மாற்றமுடியாது. கிராம மக்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் வேலை கொடுக்கும் ஒரு திட்டத்தை கிராமங்களில் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தால், அங்கிருந்து மக்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு குடி போகும் போக்கையும் நாளைவில் மாற்றலாம். நகரத்தில் இருக்கும்படியான எல்லா நவீன வசதிகளையும் கோரிக்கைகளையும் கிராமங்களில் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“கிராமங்களில் குடிசைக் கைத்தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். அங்கு உற்பத்தியாகும் பண்டங்களை உடனடியாக விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் கொஞ்ச நாட்களிலே மக்கள் சோர்வு அடைந்து விடுவார்கள். குடிசைத் தொழில்களில் ஈடுபடுவதற்கு கிராம மக்களுக்கு முக்கியமாக பணம் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்கள் கேட்ட சமயத்தில் கிடைக்கும்படியாகவும் சகாயமான வட்டிக்குக் கிடைக்கும்படியாகவும் கடன் வசதி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். குடிசைத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபடுகிறவர்களுக்கு கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் மூலம் சகாய வட்டிக்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வது அவ்வது. இந்த விஷயங்களை முக்கியமாக கவனத்தில் கொண்டு கிராம மக்களின் சுபிட்ச வாழ்வில் நாட்டம் வைத்து திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்படுவதே சிறந்தது.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொருத்தமட்டில், கடலோரச் செல்வமாகிய மீன்பிடிப்பை அதிகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதைச் சரியானபடி பாதுகாத்து மீன் வளர்ப்புத் தொழிலுக்கு ஆக்கம் அளிக்கவேண்டும். சிறிய துறைமுகங்களிலிருந்து ரோடுகள் போடவேண்டும். சிறிய துறைமுகங்களுக்கும் பெரிய ரோடுகளுக்கும் இணைப்புப் பாதைகள் போட்டு, மீன் பிடிப்பவர்கள் மீன்களை கெடாமல் சீக்கிரம் நகரங்களுக்குக் கொண்டு

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வந்து விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். தூத்துக்குடி துறைமுகத்தை பெரிய துறைமுகமாக விருத்தி செய்ய முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். கிழக்குக்கரை ஓரமாக சென்னையிலிருந்து தென்கோடி வரை ஒரு பெரிய coastal road ஏற்படுத்தினால் கடலோரங்களில் இருக்கும் கிராமங்கள் நகரங்களோடு இணையும். அதோடு கிழக்குக் கரையிலிருக்கும் சிறு சிறு துறைமுகங்களை பெரிதாக்கி அவைகள் இறக்குமதி ஏற்றுமதிக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளுடன் இயங்கும்படி செய்தல் அவசியம். அப்படிச் செய்தால் வியாபாரம் வலுக்கும். மக்கள் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் பழகுவதற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். மீன்பிடிப்புத் தொழிலைப் பற்றி பேசும் பொழுது மற்றொரு விஷயத்தையும் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது அநேக துறையில் மீன் பிடிக்கிறார்கள். ஆபத்தில்லாமல் நவீன முறையில் மீன்பிடிக்கும் வழிகளை மீன்பிடிப்பவர்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும். அதிலே அவர்கள் பழகுவதற்கு அநேக பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகள் வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் 63 பயிற்சிப்பள்ளிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் அதிகமான பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். மலையாளப் பகுதியில் சுமார் 60 பள்ளிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் கிழக்குப் பக்கத்தில் 4, 5 பள்ளிகள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. அப்படியிருக்கையில் சந்தோஷப்படாமல், மலையாளம் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கிழக்குப் பக்கத்தில் மீன் பிடிப்பவர்களுக்காக அநேக பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

“இந்தத் திட்டத்துக்கு மக்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு கிடைக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்ப்பதாக சர்க்கார் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மக்கள் திட்டத்துக்கு அவர்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு அவசியம்தான். 1953-54-ல், 1954-55-ல் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தையும் செலவழிக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தையும் கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்த்தால், சில மாவட்டங்கள் கொடுத்த பணம் போதாமல் அதையெல்லாம் செலவழித்துவிட்டு அதிகப் பணம் கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் சர்க்காரை அதிகமாக பணம் கேட்டுக்கொடு போதுமானபடி கொடுக்காத நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது. ஆனால் மலையாளத்துக்கு ஒதுக்கிய பணத்தில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு கூட பிரயோஜனப் படுத்திக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. காரணம் மக்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பு இல்லையென்றுதான் யூகிக்கவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்கையில் மலையாளம் புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறதென்றும் மேலும் மேலும் அதிகமாக வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்கிறார்கள். ஒரு சமயம் மக்களை மயக்குவதற்காக அரசியல் வாதிகள் கேட்கிறார்களோ என்னமோ தெரியாது. நான் குறை சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் ராஜ்யம் வந்த பிறகு எப்படித் தான் நடந்து கொள்ளப்போகிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. அப்பொழுது நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்துக்கும் அதிகமாக பணம் கொடுக்கும் பக்கத்தில் மக்களுடைய உணர்ச்சி வளர்ந்து இன்னும் மேலிட்ட ஒத்துழைப்பு கிடைக்கும். மக்களிடையே இம்முறையில் நல்ல பிரசாரம் நடத்தவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பலனே இல்லாமல் போய்விடும்.

3 p.m

“கிராமக் கண்மாய்களை சீரமைப்புக்காக நமது சர்க்கார் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் 125 லட்ச ரூபாய் வாங்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை எப்படி செலவழிப்பது என்று தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். சரியான பிரசார மில்லாமல் மக்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பு காலாகாலத்தில் கிடைப்பதில்லை போலும். தாமதம் ஏற்படுவதால் மக்களிடையே சுறுசுறுப்பு இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. Contract-களினால் காரியங்கள் தடைபட்டிருக்கலாம், அல்லது மின்சார வசதி கிடைக்காததால் தாமதம் ஏற்படலாம். இந்த நிலையினால் மத்திய அரசாங்க உதவி கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுவதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது. இதை மக்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் அவர்கள் கிடைக்கும் வசதியை பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். மக்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பைப் பெறுவதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு பிராந்தியத்திலும் எவை உடனடித் தேவையென்று அங்குள்ள மக்களை திட்டம் வகுக்கச் சொல்லி, அமுல் செய்யவரும்படி அழைக்கவேண்டும். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை சரிவர பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவர்களுடைய கடமையென்று

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மக்களிடையே சொல்லி அவர்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பைப் பெறவேண்டும். பிற்பட்ட மாவட்டங்களுக்கு அதிகமான வசதிகள் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக ஒரு வார்த்தை. சில பெரிய நகரங்களிலே குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டம் இருந்தபோதிலும் வடிகால் (drainage) திட்டம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டமும் வடிகால் திட்டமும் சேர்ந்திருக்க வேண்டும். எங்கள் ஊரில் வடிகால் திட்டம் 1936-37-ல் சாங்ஷன் ஆகி இன்னும் முடியாமலிருக்கிறது. குறுகிய காலத்திட்டம் ஒன்று போட்டு 1943-ல் பணம் கொடுத்த போதிலும் இன்னும் அது நிறைவேற்றப்படாமலிருக்கிறது. டிசைன் போடுவது ஒரு இலாகா, நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டியது மற்றொரு இலாகா, பணம் கொடுப்பது முனிசிபாலிட்டி, இப்படி ஒன்றுக்கொன்று சம்பந்தமில்லாமல் மாறுதலாக இருக்கிறது. முக்கியமான நகரங்கள் இம்மாதிரி திட்டங்களில் தாங்களே பொறுப்பு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அரசாங்க மேற்பார்வையில் இவைகளை நிறைவேற்ற முன் வந்தால் சீக்கிரமாக முடித்துவிடலாம். கொடுத்த பணத்தை வீணாக செலவழிக்காமல் மக்களுடைய உணர்ச்சியைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு அவர்களிடமிருந்து வேண்டிய ஒத்துழைப்பை சரியான முறையில் பெறவேண்டும்.

“நமது நாட்டிலே பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை நிறுவுவதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்துவதோடு அல்லாமல், மாநிலத்தில் ஏற்படவேண்டிய சிறு சைத்தொழில்களுக்கும் தனிநபர் தொழில்களுக்கும் நம் மாகாண அரசாங்கம் எவ்வாறாகிலும் பண உதவி செய்து மக்களுக்கு ஆக்கம் அளிப்பார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டு, என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, of course, most of the hon. Members have spoken on the Second Five Year Plan. Before proceeding to talk about the Plan itself, I would like to point out to the Chairman a very serious omission in the First Five Year Plan, namely, improving the seating accommodation of the Members of this House. (Laughter.) There is no arm-rest and, as the Chairman and the hon. Members could well see, it is absolutely impossible to stand erect and talk with the table in front and no space between the seat and the table. Especially for a man like myself who happens to have a slight paunch, it is definitely inconvenient to stand for any length of time. I may mention this in passing.

“I went through the Second Five Year Plan. I was really impressed by the very high imagination of our Government in drawing up a Plan which is both realistic and goes a great length in satisfying the aspirations of our people. Of course, critics there may be and they will criticise anything. The First Five Year Plan period is nearing completion and we are going to launch the Second Five Year Plan. What has been our achievement under the First Five Year Plan? It has been tremendous. We never bargained for so much co-operation from the public, so much co-operation from the officials, and in spite of the very violent propaganda carried on against the First Plan by certain political parties in the most derisive language, the First Five Year Plan has after all been quite a success. It was thought that in a democratic set-up planned economy is impossible. Strict regimentation and the attendant totalitarian control were thought to be necessary to make the Plan a success whereas here was a country where

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due to the drive and the initiative of our illustrious Prime Minister followed on no less a scale by the State Ministers, we have not only got the co-operation of the people but have produced tangible results. The food problem has been solved. Russia of which so much is being spoken of to-day launched upon a First Five Year Plan in the year 1928 and in the year 1933 at the end of the completion of the First Plan, the worst famine the world saw anywhere occurred in Russia. But what have we done here? Even during the worst famine, we did not allow a single individual to perish. We have overcome the difficulty and it appears we are now surplus in food. If this is not an achievement for the hon. Member Dr. V. K. John, I do not know what he will consider to be an achievement?

“If we go to the villages and see what is happening there, everywhere we find there is activity under the National Extension Service Schemes, the Local Development Schemes and the Community Projects. The villagers are satisfied. Villagers, who were in the beginning a little apathetic, have come to know how beneficial these measures are to them. Something was said about the 50 per cent contribution. Of course, it is difficult for certain people. But they can contribute through labour. Some of the villagers have taken contracts to work under Local Development Schemes and the Community Projects Schemes for laying village roads, veterinary dispensaries, maternity centres, etc. Our Prime Minister Nehru, while addressing a mammoth public meeting of villagers a few years ago was seen to be shedding tears. Why did he shed tears? He said: ‘These lakhs and lakhs of people are assembled here in the hope that I am going to bring them salvation and that I am going to solve all their problems and usher in an era of peace and plenty. Will I be able to achieve all this before I die? I do not know’. He was afraid. He looked all around and noticed there was poverty. Our position then was that a man 6 feet tall was not able to cover his whole body with a bed-sheet 5 feet long. If he wanted to cover his head, his legs and feet would be exposed. If he wanted to cover his feet, his head was exposed. So we can just imagine the plight of such a man in a cool place. It was in the same plight that we were then. Now we have tided over the crisis.”

DR. V. K. JOHN:—“Will the Government consider giving the hon. Member a leading place in the propaganda machinery of the Government?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“Sir, there is no place that the Government can give. It is not only for the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition but also for the hon. Member who is speaking for the people, to take their due legitimate places.”

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY:—“Of course, I agree with the Hon. Minister. But I should tell the hon. Member Dr. V. K. John that India, more than any other country, expects every man

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to do his duty and the duty of the Member of the Opposition is not to sit idle at home and criticise the Government in the Council but contribute his mite for the amelioration of the condition of the masses and to make the Plan a great success. (Laughter.) Of course, he can mention certain items that have been omitted. But where is the wherewithal to take up all the schemes? We are already taxed much. How long can we go on taxing the people? All these things should be taken into consideration.

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“ So, during the First Five Year Plan, it was unfortunate that we in the South faced a very serious famine. There was no rain. Food production went down. We had to depend upon outside States for our food requirements. There was continuous drought for four or five years. Of course, our position then was bad. Added to that, immediately after the Congress Ministry was formed here, we were afraid that the whole administration would collapse. There was acute famine. We were not able to solve it. Added to that, the then Chief Minister of Madras launched upon certain pet schemes of his that engendered so much of controversy in our State. He brought in the elementary education scheme and communal bitterness and rancour developed on account of that. Most of us were worried where we were heading. Fortunately, the regime changed and we are now having a Government under the leadership of the present Chief Minister who has been with the masses and who has come from the masses and knows their sufferings. Communal rancour has vanished and all the other problems have been solved. The timely withdrawal of the modified elementary education scheme saved this State from the catastrophe towards which this State was heading. Now we are in peace and quiet and everything is prospering. I read some time back in the papers the speech of our ex-Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari somewhere in Bombay that this Government was not good enough, at least was not as good as the Government of Bombay. I was very much worried and I rushed to the Press with a statement of mine. But on further consideration I thought I need not have done it. Mr. Rajagopalachari was an angry man. He was angry with God. He was angry with Nature that was not co-operating with him. He was angry with the people who raised so much hubbub against his elementary education scheme. Now in spite of his best propaganda against B.C.G. vaccination, no individual seems to raise his voice against B.C.G. campaign. So he was very much worried. He was frustrated. He was a man of large ambition—lingering ambition—but frustrated ambition. As an angry man he has said this. As a balanced individual enjoying very good Government, I need not have gone to the Press I thought. This is by way of digression, Mr. Chairman.

“ Coming to the Second Five-Year Plan . . . (Interruption by Dr. V. K. John). I hope Dr. John understands English.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The hon. Member will continue his speech on the Five-Year Plan.”

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SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :—“ Of course I was comparing the administrations. Coming back to the Second Five-Year Plan, Sir, hon. Members have dwelt at length upon certain omissions. Of course, nobody is more interested in the people than the present Government. Our Finance Minister is a young man. We should expect him to have as much drive if not more than that of Dr. John himself. The Hon. Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, has been Minister for a pretty long time. Under him, the P.W.D., and now the Agricultural Department is progressing by leaps and bounds. People acknowledge it. Dr. John sitting in his bungalow may not have time to visit rural areas and see for himself the development that has taken place, least of all the forest areas. His Kodaikanal bungalow is not in the midst of forests. Far away from his bungalow is the forest area, which the Government are trying to improve. We read in the papers how our Finance Minister fought in Delhi so that the cost of our schemes might not be cut down. The provision of Rs. 225 crores for the five-year period of the plan is quite realistic and we can achieve considerable results under this plan. One suggestion I will try to give to Government. As Dr. John himself has observed, we are concerned with the improvement of the purchasing power of our people. How are we going to achieve it? So far as Tamilnad is concerned, we can never hope to be self-sufficient in food. The protagonists of Tamil may speak about the Sangam days when there was prosperity and all that. Our rivers except perhaps Cauvery have not been giving us plentiful supply of water at all. From time immemorial it was the Tamilian that went to overseas countries. Nobody else from India went overseas. Why did he alone go overseas? It is not in any spirit of adventure. He went to foreign lands to seek food and employment and earn profits. So far as Tamilnad is concerned, we can never be self-sufficient in food. Our water resources are poor. So industry alone is our salvation. Regarding the establishment of a steel plant, I say that we cannot establish it here because the coal position is not good. Electricity position is not good. Our Government some time ago launched upon irrigation project schemes. Formerly it was a question of a certain percentage of return from any project. Later on the Government changed their policy and said, ‘ It is not profit motive that we are concerned with; if necessary, we execute irrigation projects ’. Just like this we should have industries. In the Second Five-Year Plan, millions of jobs are sought to be created, out of which only 200,000 will be created in the South. We are a population of $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores, and about 200,000 jobs, during the whole period of five years, in the South, are absolutely inadequate, and we will have to face the serious unemployment problem—the problem of the educated, uneducated, skilled labourers, and unskilled labourers. So we should create more jobs for our people. How are we going to create more jobs? By establishing industries, we should not care for profit. We should have large scale industries, and the Government should put up a fight, as the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar

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said. I asked him, 'With whom and how?' He refused to answer. We should put up a fight with the Central Government. What are the people of Andhra doing? What are the people of Bengal, Punjab, Hyderabad, etc., doing? They go and tell the Central Government, 'Look here; there are the Communists; they will swallow the country and sweep the polls if you are not going to do this.' They threaten the Central Government and they get crores of rupees. From Poona to Bombay it is more than 100 miles. Throughout this distance, it is a wonderful sight to see. Crores of rupees on industries have been invested, and everywhere new industries are springing up. But between Madras and Madurai in the South, it is really a bleak desert. The Neiveli Project is just like Addison's speech in Parliament. He conceived thrice but brought forth nothing. When are we going to produce anything from this Neiveli? I do not know anything about the scheme of this project. When and how are we going to produce anything out of this project, I do not know. I do not know how are we going to find employment for hundreds of thousands of our people. So, we should tell the Central Government, 'If you are not going to do this, a sort of centrifugal forces that have started to operate in the South now will gain momentum, and we cannot check it; so the South must be industrialized'. There must be large scale industries, medium industries, and small scale industries in the South. The Government must concentrate on these.

"Regarding the finances for implementing the Second Five-Year Plan, I must say that our State cannot hope to tax people any more. Neither the Centre in my opinion. I am not an expert, but so far as I have been able to glean facts from so many experts and specialists in the field of economics, I think we can resort to deficit financing. Immediately after we attained independence, what we did was very seriously to launch upon a scheme of deflation. If the prices of agricultural products and commodities have fallen, it does not necessarily mean that there has been so much of production in these items but that the deflationary tendency is so high that the prices have naturally fallen. This is my own impression. We have taken deflation too far, and a certain amount of inflationary current will be conducive to a change for the betterment of our economic position. This is my feeling. We can resort to deficit financing by some crores of rupees. We can print small denomination notes and need not issue them through banks but take them to the national extension services and community project areas. There are backward districts. Even in those districts, there are backward taluks. In very forward districts, there are backward taluks. In those areas not only do the people not contribute their half-share for the development works, but they also cannot contribute free labour. Because if a man works for one day free, he does not earn his wages for one day. Most of the villages are in backward taluks. Even in my own district, this is the position in Tirumangalam and Palni taluks. In these places we can pay wages to the labourers

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with these new notes. Thereby the purchasing power of the people will increase, and the savings of the people also will increase. The savings will come back to the Government in the shape of loans to Government.

“Our Government could borrow still further. We can easily afford to have about Rs. 200 crores debt. In that way, we can increase the purchasing power of the people, produce more employment and make the condition of the people better. Under the Rs. 225 crores investment, definitely our status will rise. With the irrigation projects and the emphasis laid more on industrial development, instead of feeling shy, if we fight with the Central Government and get substantial contribution for industrial development in the South, we will definitely advance. I can assure hon. Members of this House that our Government are proceeding in the right direction, they have an eye only to the good of the people and they will spare no pains to see that we not only achieve our objective under the Second Five-Year Plan but even overstep it and lay the foundation for the Third Five-Year Plan also.”

* **SRI M. ETHIRAJULU** :—“சேர்மன் ஸார், இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முதல் ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டம் முடிவதற்குள்ளேயே இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷத் திட்டம் போட்பாய்விட்டது.. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத்திட்டத்தில், இந்தியா சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தபிறகு முன்னேற்றமடைந்ததுபோல் மற்ற எந்த நாடும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்காது. இதில் யாதொரு சந்தேகமுமில்லை. குறிப்பாக எடுத்துக் கொண்டு பார்க்கும் பொழுது லோயர் பவானி அணைக்கட்டு முடிவு அடைந்து வருகிற செப்டம்பர் 9-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து 2 லட்ச எக்கரா நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி அளிக்கப்போகிறது. மணிமுத்தாறு, மேட்டூர் வாய்க்கால் சாத்தனூர் அணைக்கட்டு மற்றும் பல அணைக்கட்டுகள் துரிதமாக வேலை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும், முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத்திட்டத்தில் 1,360 மைல்களுக்கு மேல் ரோடுகள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, 190 மைல்களுக்குமேல் மெடல் ரோடுகள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. 2,400 கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். 25,500 பம்பு செட்டுகளுக்கு மின்சார வசதிடைத்திருக்கிறது, 40 லட்ச கஜங்கள் கதர் துணி உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் பல அரிய பெரிய காரியங்களும் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே இந்தியாவைப்போல் இந்த அளவுக்கு இவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் எந்த நாடும் முன்னேற்றமடையவில்லையென்று நான் நிச்சயமாகக் கூற முடியும்

“இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத்திட்டத்தில் கிராமங்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடவசதி மின்சார வசதி, குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி, படிப்பு வசதி, போக்குவரத்துவசதி, கிராமக்கடன் பாங்குகள் வசதி, இப்படி எல்லாவதமான திட்டங்களையும் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் வசதி, அதிகப்படுக்கை வசதி, T B, கிளினிக், குஷ்டரோக நிவாரணம், மருத்துவ விடுதிகள், சிசு சம்ரக்ஷண சாலைகள் ஆகியவைகளும் ஏற்படுவதற்கு திட்டங்கள் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை இரண்டாவது ஐந்து தாண்டு திட்டம் என்று சொல்லுவதை விட கிராம மக்கள் நிவாரண முன்னேற்றத் திட்டம் என்று சொன்னால் மிகவும் பொருத்தமாயிருக்கும். இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் குறித்து யாரும் குறை கூற முடியாது என்று மிக மிகப் பெருமையுடன் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“இந்தத்திட்டத்தில், சில முக்கியமான விஷயங்களில் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். சில ஊர்களிலே படிப்பதற்குக் கல்லூரிகள் இல்லை. ஆனால் சில ஊர்களில் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் கல்லூரியுடன் சர்க்கார் கல்லூரியும் நடக்கிறது.

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [27th August 1955]

சில பகுதிகளில் 3, 4 கல்லூரிகள் இருக்கின்றன. சில பகுதிகளில் ஒன்றுமே கிடையாது. சில பகுதிகளில் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் கல்லூரியைத் தவிர சர்க்கார் கல்லூரி கிடையாது. குறிப்பாக பார்க்கப் போனால் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா மிகவும் எல்லாத் துறையிலும் பிற்போக்கான ஜில்லா. அங்கு அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலை கல்லூரியைத் தவிர சர்க்கார் கல்லூரியே கிடையாது. அங்கே மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் 100-க்கு 90 சதவிகிதம் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது படித்து கொஞ்சம் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். S.S.L.C. பாஸ் செய்து விட்டு, கல்லூரியில் இடத்துக்காக ஊர்ஊராக அலைந்து தவிக்கும் நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு கல்லூரி மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இதை இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தில் சர்க்கார் சேர்த்து கல்லூரி அடுத்த நடப்பு வருஷத்தில் கண்டிப்பாய் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். அடுத்த படியாக தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா விவசாயம் நிறைந்த ஜில்லா. அதற்குப் பக்கத்திலிருக்கும் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவும் அப்படியே. ஆகையால் அங்கு ஒரு விவசாயக்கல்லூரி வேண்டுமென்று சென்ற கூட்டத்திலேயே சொன்னேன். விவசாயக்கல்லூரி ஆரம்பிக்க அதற்குப் போதுமான வசதிகள் அண்ணாமலைக் கல்லூரியில் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு விவசாயக்கல்லூரி ஏற்படுத்தினால் விவசாய மக்களின் குழந்தைகள் விவசாயத் துறையில் தங்கள் முழு கவனத்தை செலுத்தி படிக்க முன்வருவார்கள். விவசாயமும் அதிகரிக்கும். அபரிமிதமாக விளைவை எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். இந்த விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அடுத்த படியாக சர்க்கார் தாங்களே வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப்போக்க முடியும் என்று கருத மாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். கோடான கோடி பேர்களுக்கு அவர்களால் எப்படி வேலை கொடுக்க முடியும். பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தித் தான் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்க முடியும் என்ற முடிவுக்கு சர்க்கார் வர வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக நம் சென்னை மாகாணம் பின் தங்கிய மாகாணம். மற்ற மாகாணங்களைப் போல் நம் மாகாணமும் இருந்தால் எவ்வளவோ காலத்துக்கு முன்பு வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்கி இருப்போம். நமது மாகாணம் பின் தங்கிய மாகாணம் என்று நமது அமைச்சர்கள் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்தி நம் மாகாணத்தில் பல பாகங்களில் பல கைத்தொழில்களை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டி. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் சொல்லியது போல் வேறு எந்த விதத்திலும் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்க முடியாது. வேலையில்லாமல் திண்டாடுபவர்களை மூன்று விதமாக பிரிக்கலாம். மிகப் படித்தவர்கள் திண்டாட்டம், படிப்பில்லாதவர்கள் திண்டாட்டம், மிகக் குறைவான அரைகுறை படிப்பு, உள்வர்கள் திண்டாட்டம், ஆகிய எல்லாம் சேர்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இதையெல்லாம் சீக்கிரம் கவனித்து மத்ய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்தி பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளை உடனடியாக மாகாணத்தில் அமைப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். நெய்வேலித் திட்டத்தை சீக்கிரம் அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் சென்னை மாகாணம் வெகுவாக முன்னேற்றமடையும். தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா பொன் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா என்று சொல்லும்படியாக முன்னேறிவிடும். இதனால் பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான மக்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கமுடியும். இந்த விஷயத்தை மிக சீக்கிரம் கவனித்து வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை தங்கள் பராமரிப்பில் நடத்துகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக 12 ஆயிரம் மக்கள் என்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். பன்னிரண்டு ஆயிரம் மக்களுக்கு ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் வருஷத்திற்கு ரூ. 2,000 பொறுமான மருந்துகள் தானிருக்கின்றன. அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எப்படி 12,000 பேர்கள் பயனடைய முடியும். இதனால் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இதைச் சீக்கிரத்தில் கவனித்து இந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை நடத்த சர்க்கார் அனுமதிக்காமல் எல்லா ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையும் சர்க்காரே நடத்தி தீர வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மக்கள் பயனடைவார்கள்.

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“அடுத்த படியாக N.G.O.-க்களுக்கு நான்கு ஜில்லாக்களில் ஜில்லா ஒன்றுக்கு 100 வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம். இங்கு பல சட்டங்கள் இயற்றப்படுகின்றன. பல திட்டங்கள் போடுகிறோம். இதை எல்லாம் N.G.O.-க்கள் தான் சரிவர அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டும். அவர்கள் திருப்தியோடு வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான சம்பள வசதி கிடைக்கும் நான் வெகு துரத்திலிருந்தாலும், Co-operative Society-கள் ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்கள் வாங்கும் அன்றாட உணவுப்பொருள்களையாவது சர்க்கார் வாங்கும் விலைக்கே கடனாகக் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் ஒருவாறு திருப்தி அடைவார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். நான்கு ஜில்லாக்களில் மட்டுமில்லாமல், எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அவர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். N.G.O.-க்களின் குறைகளை நீக்கி சீக்கிரம் சர்க்கார் அடுத்த பட்ஜெட்டிலாவது நன்மை செய்வார்கள் என எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன்.

“இந்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் மீன் பிடிப்பவர்கள், ஹரி ஜனங்கள், Scheduled Tribes இவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த செலவில் சிறு வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்களை விட மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பெயர் ஒன்றும் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அதாவது barbers, washermen இவர்களைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கும் வீட்டு வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் போட வேண்டுமென்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். டோபிகள் பொது மக்கள் துணிகளை வெளுப்பதற்காக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் கிராமங்களில் குடிசைகளில் வைக்கிறார்கள். ஏதாவது ஒரு சமயத்தில் தீ பிடித்துக்கொண்டால் எல்லா துணிகளும் நாசமாய் போய்விடும். அவர்கள் குடும்பங்களும் பாதிக்கப்படும். மேலும் அவர்கள் பட்டினங்களில் மூலம் முடுக்குகளில் வாடகைக்கு வீடு எடுத்து வாழ்க்கை நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வீடுகளுக்கு தக்க பாதுகாப்பு கிடையாது. பொது மக்களின் வீலை உயர்ந்த துணிகளை எல்லாம் எடுத்துப் போய் மேற்படி வீட்டில் வைக்கும்பொழுது, சில சமயங்களில் திருட்டும் போகிறது. ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு பொது மக்கள் நன்மையைக் கருதியாவது டவுன்களில் பாதுகாப்பான இடங்களில் அவர்கள் கும்பலாக இருக்கும் இடங்களில் குறைந்த செலவில் சிறு வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

“நான் மற்றொரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் கமிஷன் டில்லியிலிருந்து சென்னைக்கு வந்துபொழுது அதன் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ கலைல்கரிடம் நான் ‘பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் 153, 154 ஜாதிகள் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அப்படி எல்லா ஜாதிகளையும் ஒன்று சேர்த்தால் படுபாதாளத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவருக்கு சரியான சலுகை கிடைக்காது. ஆகையால் ‘backward’ more backward, most backward என்று பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களை மூன்று பிரிவுகளாக பிரிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்’ என்று சொன்னேன். பின் தங்கியவர்கள் யார், மிகப் பின் தங்கியவர்கள் யார், மிகப் பின் தங்கியவர்கள் யார் என்று கண்டு பிடிக்க ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு படிப்பு வேண்டும். படிப்புக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகள் இருக்க வேண்டும். most backward ஜாதியினர்கள் பொருளாதாரம், கல்வி, அரசியல் ஆகிய மூன்று துறைகளிலும் முன்னேறுவதற்கு வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். இதை நமது சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்தி மேலை சொன்னபடி பிரிக்க கேட்டுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். சீக்கிரமாக பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களை மூன்று விதமாக பிரிப்பதற்கு நமது மாகாண சர்க்கார் ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமனம் செய்ய வேண்டும். நமது தவப்புதல்வர்கள் கனம் காமராஜ், சப்பிரமணியம், பத்தவத்சலம் ஆகியவர்கள் தான் இதைச் செய்வதற்கு உண்மையான தகுதி வாய்ந்த

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [27th August 1955]

வர்கள். இந்த மூன்று மந்திரிகளும் இதைச் செய்யாமல் போனால் வேறு எந்த மந்திரி சபை வந்தாலும் இதைச் செய்ய முடியாது. ஆகையால் இதை உடனே செய்யும்படி அவர்களை வற்புறுத்திக்கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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p.m.

“தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கரும்பு அதிகமாக விளைகிறது. கரும்புச் சக்கையால் காகிதம் உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம். மேலும் காகிதம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு அனுசூலமாக அங்கு சவுக்கை, மூங்கில் இலைகள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு காகிதத் தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். இன்னும் சர்க்கரை ஆலையும் இங்கு ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்றும் முந்திரி இங்கு அதிகமாக உற்பத்தியாகிறது. முந்திரிக்கொட்டையிலிருந்து எண்ணை எடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் எண்ணை தொழிற்சாலையை பண்ணுட்டியில் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். கூடை முறம் முடைதல், பாய் முடைதல், சட்டி பாளை செய்தல் போன்ற கிராமங்களிலுள்ள குடிசைத் தொழில்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்து வேலையில்லாத தினாபட்டத்தை முதலில் கிராமத்தில் போக்க வேண்டும். இந்தமாதிரியான குடிசைத் தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்வதற்கு கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலம் பணம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

“பிற்பட்டவர்களின் உத்தியோக விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். Service Commission-க்கே எல்லாவிதமான பொறுப்பையும் கொடுத்துவிடக்கூடாது. 25 சத விகிதம் உத்தியோக நியமன அதிகாரத்தை குறிப்பாக அமைச்சர்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அமைச்சர் அவர்களே most backward-ஆக இருப்பவர்களைப் பொறுக்கி எடுத்து அவர்களை நேரடியாக கூப்பிட்டு தகுதியையும் திறமையையும் பார்த்து தாங்களே அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் வழங்கவேண்டும். 75 சத சிகிதம் உத்தியோகங்களை வழங்கும் அதிகாரத்தை Service Commission-க்கு விட்டு விட்டு மீதி 25 சத விகித உத்தியோகங்களை கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களே மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்களுக்கு வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதுவரை Service Commission மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்களுக்கு ஒரு சலுகையும் காட்ட வில்லை. மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்களை மெம்பராகவும் அங்கு போட வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்த படியாக Service Commission பரீகைக்கு (உத்தியோகத்திற்கு) S.S.L.C.-ல் 40 மார்க்குகள் வாங்கியிருந்தால் தான் போக முடியும் என்று நிபந்தனை இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் ஒன்று இரண்டு மார்க்குகள் குறைவாக வாங்கியிருப்பவர்கள் பரீகைக்குப் போக முடியாமல் அவர்கள் வாழ் நான் முழுவதும் வீணாகி விடுகிறது. வேலைக்கும் செல்ல முடியவில்லை. மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்கள் ஒரிரண்டு மார்க்குகள் குறைவாக வாங்கியிருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு விதி விலக்கு அளிக்க வேண்டும். இதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி விதியை மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அல்லது Service Commission பரீகைக்குப் போவதற்கு 35 மார்க்குகள் போதுமானது என்று உடனே விதியைத் திருத்த கூடிய ஏற்பாடு சீக்கிரம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா மிகவும் எல்லா வசதி குறைந்த ஜில்லா. அதில் முன்பு எடுத்துக்காட்டியது போல் ஆர்ட்ஸ் கல்லூரி, விவசாயத் கல்லூரி, சக்கரை ஆலை, காகிதத் தொழிற்சாலை இவைகளையெல்லாம் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக ஒரு வார்த்தை. டோபிகள் நம்முடைய துணிமணிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் கஷ்டப்பட்டு ஆறுகளிலும், குளங்களிலும், குட்டைகளிலும், ரயில் பாதை ஓரங்களிலும், எரிகளிலும் சத்த மில்லாத தண்ணீர் நிலையங்களிலும் துணிகளை வெளுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கண்ட தண்ணீரில் நின்று கொண்டு துணிகளைத் துவைப்பதால், பல கிருமிகள் கடித்து யானைக்கால் போன்று வியாதிகளால் துன்பப்படுகிறார்கள். நான் பலபேர்களைக் காட்டி நிரூபிக்க முடியும். Public Health Act-ன்படி 50,000 பேர்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒவ்வொரு

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பட்டினங்களிலும் ஒரு டோபிகாணு இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று விதி இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் அதைத் தாங்கள் நேரடியாக கவனிக்காமல் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு விட்டு விட்டார்கள். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களும் வண்ணார்கள் சிறுபான்மையார்கள் தானே என்று இந்த விஷயத்தில் அலட்சியப்படுத்தி அக்கரை காட்டுவதில்லை. இந்த இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டைத் திட்டத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு மார்க்கெட், பஸ் ஸ்டாண்ட் இவைகள் கட்டுவதற்கு 175 லட்ச ரூபாய் கடன் கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள். அதில் டோபிகாணு கட்டாதுவும் சொல்லி விடலாம். ஆகையால் அப்படிக்கொடுக்கும் கடன் முதலீட்டிலிருந்து டோபிகாணுக்களையும் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்று ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு உறுதியான உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். அப்படி பொது மக்கள் துணிகளை நல்ல முறையில் சலவை செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கும், பொதுமக்களுக்கு அனுதினமும் உழைப்பையும் கொடுத்து வருகிற வண்ணார்கள் சுகமாக வாழ வழி தேடவும், டோபிகாணுக்கள் கட்ட சர்க்காரே முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்றும் இதை அதி சீக்கிரம் செய்ய சர்க்கார் சகல நடவடிக்கைகளும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தைக்களை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :— I should like to join with my colleagues in expressing our thanks to the Government for having placed before us the draft proposals with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan and the connected papers and for having given us this opportunity to discuss the Plan. Several Members speaking on both sides of the House criticised the Plan in various ways and finally ended by supporting the Plan. I propose to reverse that process by first thanking the Government and offering my congratulations on their having presented before us their draft proposals with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan and then to offer such criticisms as may be found absolutely necessary in regard to the Second Five-Year Plan.

“ So far as the Second Five-Year Plan is concerned, it is the duty of every citizen, whether he sits on the Treasury Bench side or on the side of the Opposition (who have not got the good fortune to sit on the Treasury Benches) to try to examine whether the Plan is up to his expectations or not. It is our duty to point out to Government what our views and reactions are so far as the Plan is concerned. It does not mean that Government have not attempted to do their duty as best as they can. I realize that this Government are not wholly free to suggest what they deem necessary in the interests of the people of the State, and that at every stage, they have had to follow directives, instructions, notes, further communications and various advices issued from time to time according to what may be called the Plan Frame, framed by certain individuals in the Centre. Under these conditions I quite realize that the Government had to see as far as possible their recommendations were in compliance with those directives. It is no doubt true that some States have given the go-by to those directives and have thrown overboard many of the suggestions and directives given by the Centre. But we, as loyal and law-abiding people of the State, have always found it necessary to line up within the four corners of the directives issued, whether it be by the Central Government or by the Planning Commission. Therefore we had to restrict ourselves in the manner in which our Plan had to be put before the Central authorities. It is no doubt

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(3) true that our Plan is a realistic one. Unfortunately it is a little too realistic that at times one is apt to feel whether the Second Five-Year Plan is not merely an elaboration of five-year budgets of the Government, rather than a plan which covers new ground. That does not however mean that the Government have not taken all the pains to see how far within the definite limitations under which they suffer from, they could bring forward before the House certain material contributions, with regard to the Second Five-Year Plan.

" The idea of providing Five-Year Plans and of planning in general has originated after the First Great World War. It is no doubt true that some of the Communist countries were the first to have Five-Year Plans. But in all countries after the first world war was over and more particularly after the second world war, planning has been the order of the day, for this reason, viz., that no country which does not have any definite plan can possibly expect results, which ought to be expected, as to its progress and material advancement in many directions.

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(4) " The object of the First Five-Year Plan was two-fold : First of all it was to meet the great deficit in food in practically all parts of India. The urgency was so great, the famine conditions were everywhere so strikingly in evidence that the greatest emphasis had to be laid in the First Five-Year Plan on some of these; secondly, to combat the inflationary tendency that was so marked on account of various factors, internal and external. It must be said to the credit of the Governments concerned, both State Government and Central Government, that they have been able in a remarkable manner to solve the food problem. Much of the credit for that must necessarily go to the former Food Minister, the Hon. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who in a striking manner came to give as much succour as possible to the deficit provinces and brought about a solution which indeed is apparent. Thanks also to the measures of this Government in a timely manner to fight food controls and thanks mainly to Nature which after seven years' of truculence had become a little bit conciliatory in the last two or three years, the food position has materially improved.

(5) " Now the objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan—the main objectives—may be described in general terms as follows :—

(i) an increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country;

(ii) rapid industrialization with particular emphasis on the development of basic industries;

(iii) fuller employment and

(iv) social justice.

(6) " In the examination of the Second Five-Year Plan, so far as this State is concerned, it would therefore be well worth our

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while to see how far these objectives are attempted to be incorporated in the proposals Government have formulated and to what extent, there is a reasonable hope that some at least of these objectives may be fulfilled in this State.

"It is no doubt true that these objectives are inter-related and cannot be altogether dealt with in water-tight compartments. In the frame-work of the Five-Year Plan, figures have been given in extenso as to the manner of growth in national income in selected countries has occurred. And it is stated that an increase in national income of about 5 per cent every year in the Second Plan is by no means unrealistic or ambitious. I shall refer to this subject a little later. May I point out that to speak of an increase in the national income of 5 per cent every year without any reference to the possible increase in the cost of living is not altogether realistic? Apart from the fallacy in arriving at average of this sort in a country so vast as India and with such great differentials in the income in the different States, it must be emphasised that unless price levels of all commodities are stationary, one cannot possibly state that the increase in national income will give a better purchasing power to the people. (7)

"I well remember in the early years of this century, as a boy, the national income per individual was very low indeed. I well remember the position of labourers who got an income of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 and who were considered very fortunate. Clerks, graduates, were started on Rs. 15 in the Collectorate, etc. But the prices of commodities were then entirely different when compared to the prices now. I know in the district in which I had my education, one could get 8 measures of rice per rupee and 28 to 30 measures of cholam for the same amount. It is no good comparing the increase in national income unless we have an approximate idea of what the expenditure will be. People were simple to the extreme then . . . (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) The real income is only the purchasing power!"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Now the national income is calculated on a certain constant basis, the price level in 1948-49. That will be the constant factor. Then the 1951 increase is taken into account. That is the real income."

*** DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:**—"Provided, of course, that that real income has the purchasing capacity correspondingly."

"Now, Sir, I come to the problem of fuller employment. Hon. Members had dealt with this problem and I think it is one of the basic factors to be taken into account. The authors of the Plan frame have stated that a large increase in employment opportunities must be regarded as a principal objective. They use the expression that it is the 'Kingpin' of the Second Plan. It is estimated that the employment target for the Second Plan should be of the order of 12 million and these 12 million persons

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outside agriculture should be absorbed. Various schemes have been suggested in the Second Five-Year Plan. But there is no reference to the question of the number of unemployed in the different regions, if not in the different States. One regrets to note that these unemployment figures have not been further analysed and taken due note of. So far as the problem of unemployment is concerned, it is one of the most urgent problems. To speak of the possibilities of employment of 12 million people because there are various industrial and other concerns that are being floated is not to speak in realistic terms. It is like the statistician who took the average depth of the river and finding that the average was 6 inches less than his height, tried to wade through the river. Unemployment is a problem of the locality and not an All-India problem at all in the sense that we cannot take the unemployed from one part to the other. I think I must express my emphatic protest against what has been stated in the Plan frame that there should be a Labour Corps corresponding to the Army force, that they must be in a position to shift from one part to the other, etc. I cannot think of anything more detrimental to root the people out of their villages. Let us think of the position which unfortunately some of our labourers had to face in Burma and other places where the conditions were hardly helpful or favourable to them. I am sure I am not exaggerating when I say that it is the most difficult thing to raise a Labour Corps. I wish the authors had not thought of it and I wish they give up any such idea at least now.

“Unemployment is of various kinds. Hon. Members have stated already about that. The problem of unemployment consists of various categories. We have unemployment, underemployment, malemployment and unemployment in the educated classes, unemployment in skilled workers, unemployment in partially skilled workers and unemployment in unskilled workers. I think it will be well to consider, so far as our State is concerned, these categories separately and see what could be done. It is no doubt true that a certain number of the educated classes are to be absorbed by the expansion of educational activities in the State. I venture to think that the frustration that is seen everywhere in these categories is a real danger to the State, a danger because it is these elements which go to make up utter discontent and malcontent among the population. It is therefore necessary that suitable employment should be found to every sphere of unemployment and unless suitable employment is given to them, the position with regard to unemployment would greatly deteriorate.

“Sir, the pattern of employment varies from State to State and from region to region. The increase, for instance, in mining, in factory establishments, in railways, in commerce and transport, even in Government administration, is not uniform in all States. To speak therefore of a foreseeable employment potential of the Second Five-Year Plan as of the order of 9.5 million persons absorbed outside agriculture would appear to be more wishful

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thinking than a reality. The Plan framers have stated that so far as professions and liberal arts are concerned, it is another important sector from the point of view of employment. They state that in 1950-51, some 64 lakhs of persons were employed in this sector including 10 lakhs teachers, 11 to 12 lakhs barbers, 12 to 13 lakhs dhobis, 7 lakhs scavengers and 8 lakhs medical practitioners and health workers. I am glad the allied workers—health workers and scavengers—have met together. (Laughter.) They add that in view of the substantial increase in the expenditure on Health, Sanitation and Education envisaged in the Second Plan, an increased demand for the services of barbers, dhobis, etc., and an increase in the employment of 15 lakhs or more of persons in this sector is not unlikely. Another wishful thinking indeed, Mr. Chairman! Have the Planners considered the modern means by which occupations of these people are slowly being displaced? Have they thought of the safety razors that would eliminate in many cases the employment of barbers? Have they thought of the electric gadgets and devices displacing the services of dhobis and the improved methods of underground drainage system dispensing with the unfortunate class of so-called scavengers? What is the earthly use of enhancing purchasing power with the number of dhobis, scavengers, etc., increased through employment provided for these classes? I should not expect, particularly after having adopted that a socialistic pattern of society is our goal, that these will be the thoughts that will occur to any Plan framers. Or can it be that the planners want their services to be perpetuated? I think that the proper thing to do will be ultimately, as far as possible, to divert them to follow more up-to-date methods of pursuing their professions and divert them to other professions which are equally profitable, if not more profitable. Let us not imagine that the old state of things will continue for ever. Therein lies a great danger and it is the lack of appreciation of the future that the Plan framers are guilty of in suggesting that these methods of employment be perpetuated and increased.

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“Sir, let me now take up some of the main features of the Second Five-Year Plan. Whatever may be the objective or the target to be achieved, it cannot be denied that the main aim, under the present circumstances, in a part of the country where sub-normal conditions exist to such an extent, I say, should be to provide for the bare necessities of the population. From this point of view, it will be agreed that what we should aim at is to enable the citizens to get the minimum of sustenance in the shape of food, clothing and housing and to provide them with those necessities which will be conducive to the maintenance of minimum standards of physical and mental health.

“Thus, education, health, medical and public health activities have to be considered. Reference has already been made to the necessity for providing employment. Let us now examine these proposals from the above point of view.

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“ For the production of food, the target has been fixed that an extra 7 lakhs of tons in the shape of foodgrains should be made available. It is perhaps fortunate, as we are always fortunate in these respects, that we have, by our own labours, been able to accomplish a great deal of the irrigation projects in our State, though we had to depend upon godfathers away from the regions of the poor inhabitants of this part. Only to a moderate extent in the First Five-Year Plan some of these projects have been completed. In the Second Five-Year Plan a very modest estimate has been made of the irrigation projects that we may take up and here, may I say that it is my hope still that, if not in the Second Plan, at least in a future Plan, this Government will, in co-operation with the neighbouring Governments of South India, explore all the possibilities of making use of the rivers that are flowing east and west to see in what direction and to what extent by combined efforts we shall be able to see that something is done that is good for the people of South India. I am sorry my friends from Malabar are not here. The hon. Member Dr. V. K. John comes from Travancore-Cochin. (Dr. V. K. John: I am coming from Madras.) I will happily support the hon. Member and state that he is coming from Madras so that when the linguistic provinces come, no question may arise about his domicile (Laughter). But I am suggesting that after all is said and done, there is a great deal of co-operative endeavour that has got to be put through, if we are to survive at large. There is no necessity for us to think in terms of irrigation schemes only from those resources which are available within the State of Madras. The big irrigation schemes which we had sponsored have gone neither to Madras nor to Andhra, but like a hog that comes and absorbs whatever it, can, have gone to a third State which has not contributed even a pie and from what I know is not going to contribute anything. Apart from all that, I wish to plead that we in this region must conserve our natural resources irrespective of territorial boundaries, in co-operation with the other neighbouring States. In regard to one or two projects in Travancore-Cochin, even if we have to pay much more, I would beg of the Government to see that these resources are taken on hand.

“ I gather that in the State of Mercara there is abundant supply of rain and if many useful irrigation canals can be dug up by storing the waters at various levels and by taking those waters through tunnels to larger and larger irrigation channels, even a duplication of the Mettur Plan is possible. The Engineers are fully eager to explore all these possibilities and I would suggest to the Government that in the Second Five-Year Plan at least an exploration of the possibilities might be made, so that with the good will of all the States we may be in a position to implement them.

“ The total area that is to be irrigated as a result of the schemes which have already been taken on hand and much of whose work had already been executed, is stated to be 90,000 acres. Now,

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Sir, all these schemes that have been more or less implemented here do not equal to one big river valley scheme that has been implemented in the North. I do not at all grudge the people of the North that. They had the natural resources and got it. But let us also realise from past experience that it is not altogether correct to say that these irrigation projects will be of help to other parts of the country. Provincialism is bound to dominate more and more in the future and whatever may be the results of such irrigation schemes, I am afraid that it will not be possible for us to get any direct benefit except in the sense that we may derive the indirect benefit of not importing foodgrains from outside.

"I am glad that in many other spheres also improvements have been suggested. They are improvements that have been all the time under our Plans, whether they be the Five-Year Plans or the annual Budget Plans. These improvements are increasing the cattle population, opening of more veterinary institutions, development of forests and fisheries and these all, directly or indirectly, contribute to the welfare of the people. I have no doubt about it at all. I am glad that this part of the sector has not been forgotten.

"Projects of major irrigation are closely connected with hydro-electric schemes and it has been reported that when all these schemes are completed, about 5,000 villages will have electric connections given, of which 2,400 have already been electrified. I shall refer to the importance of rural electrification when dealing with the industrial aspect of the question, for I feel that the only safeguard for this part of the country, namely, the Southern region itself, is not the possibility of heavy industries, but the utilization of electric-supply, which fortunately we are in a position to generate, for the development of cottage industries.

"Sir, I now come to one of the main functions of a Welfare State, the education of its citizens. I must confess that the programme outlined seems to fall far short of the requirements at the present juncture. Under the Constitution, as already stated by me, the State 'shall endeavour' to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, free and compulsory education for all children, until they complete the age of 14 years'. Fortunately perhaps, the expression used in the Constitution is only 'shall endeavour' and therefore it may be argued that there is no statutory obligation on the part of the State except to endeavour to the utmost of its capacity and to see that free and compulsory education is given up to the age of 14."

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ:—"Sir, what does the word 'shall' mean?"

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the emphasis 'shall' is only on the endeavour, but not on the fulfilment. (Laughter.) I am not an English Professor, but that is how I understand it. I am not saying anything by way of

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criticism. Nobody is in a position to do that. It only shows some of the lapses, if I may respectfully say so, in the Constitution in having introduced all these sections, which, very learned Constitutional lawyers say, do not find a place in any other Constitution.

4 p.m. " Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it is suggested that primary education should, at the end of the Plan period, provide for schools for 36 lakhs of children in the age group 6 to 11 and for 14 lakhs of children in the age group 11 to 14, thus leaving unprovided 12 lakhs of children in the first group and 11 lakhs in the second group. It is not known whether these figures include the increase, shall I say, the alarming increase, in the number of children during this period that will come within these age groups. The real significance of these figures should, however, be noted. Out of those who are completing or have nearly completed their primary education, a large number will not be in a position to have further education at the middle school or senior basic stage as it is termed. If 36 lakhs of children go through the primary stage and only 14 lakhs can be accommodated, it is obvious that quite a good number, at least three to four lakhs of children, who complete their primary education, will not have the facilities for joining the high school in the first form. I shall not refer to the difficulties of education at a later stage. But let me express one's great apprehension even now. The most embarrassing and trying period of the year is the beginning of the academic session, whether it be that the parents want to gain admission for their children in the primary school or middle school or high school or a college. Let us imagine what will be the state of mind if four to five lakhs of children are not in a position to get admission even to the First Form. It is not a question of the children but of the parents and the whole families. And I know from experience how such parents react with the frustration caused for lack of educational facilities to their children. I would respectfully draw the attention of Governments, both State and Central, to the grave danger involved in this psychological reaction of the parents which will certainly express itself against the Government of the day and against society in general.

" The position will be even worse in regard to secondary education, where the enrolment will be increased by 7,350 additional pupils being provided every year under the Second Five-Year Plan. The total number therefore will be 36,750 as against a total possible demand for at least 100,000 to 125,000 promising entrants. In the face of such an abnormal position and in the light of the grave repercussions that will occur—I hope I am not exaggerating, because I know how I have been tackled by parents who want admission for their children in colleges, leave alone schools in the earlier Forms—I, for one, am not enthused about the provision in the Second Five-Year Plan in regard to certain items which I feel can take a second or third priority as compared with the demand for primary education and middle school

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education. I am not very much enthused about the proposal to have 2,000 adult literacy schools. Let us not manufacture adult illiterates and then provide for them schools. Let us rather cut at the very root of it and provide the children with all possible facilities for education. I am not even enthusiastic—and some may criticise me for this—for establishing audio-visual libraries, radio sets, youth camps, etc. Every pie that we can save should go to the purpose for which the need is so great. These are all very good, but I am speaking about priorities. It seems to me that all these are luxuries when compared with the primary necessity of affording the minimum facilities for the education of the young children. It is a matter on which both the State and the Central Governments and the public should deeply ponder. I think it is necessary for us to realise whether, at this stage of our evolution, free and compulsory education is a possibility at all. There is no use of indulging in this slogan of free and compulsory education time and again when we are not in a position to do it. The plan is a realistic plan, and it will be wisdom on our part to realise that there are many things that have to be provided by the State which are absolute necessities. Free education for all is not a possibility in the present set-up and therefore those who can afford to pay should pay and those who cannot afford to pay should be given education free. This is my stand. Education is an investment, and, like all investments, those who can afford to invest must certainly invest. There is no use of being carried away by what other Governments have done. It is not possible for the Government to give free and compulsory education for all. Cutting tall poppis will not do good to anybody. It is of primary importance to give every encouragement to private enterprise in regard to provision of education at all stages. I venture to think that but for the efforts of private enterprise, even the steep ladder of higher education in the State, which we have at present, and for which we must be grateful to the munificence and philanthropy of individuals—would not have been rendered possible. Let us face the problem and realise better the priorities in this regard.

“ I deeply regret that it has not been found possible even under the Second Five-Year Plan to take into consideration the need for a minimum pay scale for school teachers. I agree with those who have spoken earlier in the House and elsewhere that the scales of pay suggested are far from the minimum sustenance scales for the teachers. Rightly or wrongly, this class of persons are not in a position at present to get every member of the family to earn a living wage for himself or herself. Things may have to change compulsorily. The teacher's wife and daughters may have to take to domestic service to supplement their income. When they see that Governments are stirred to pay increasing wages under the threat of strikes and disorderly conduct, whether it be in the Central or State services, when they find that the departments like Posts and Telegraphs, Railways, Communications, and much of industrial labour get wages double and treble that of what the

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poor teachers are asked to be satisfied with, it can only mean that the forces of discontent will be driven underground much to the detriment of a Welfare State. I suggested some time ago that the only way to get the teachers to be satisfied was to give them some subsidiary occupation, which they could take in their spare time. I also ventured to make a few observations on subsidiary occupations. I shall not dwell on that subject now.

"I must express my hope that, although nothing is provided in the Second Five-Year Plan, in regard to certain of the changes suggested in secondary education, the Government will not stand in the way of private effort to start higher secondary schools and leave it to such people to bring into existence at as early a stage as possible a few at least of higher secondary schools as also higher multi-purpose schools. It is a peculiar irony indeed that this State which pressed for this reform and which was the first in the field to suggest such reforms and give evidence before the Secondary Education Commission, and which led the way for all other States should be hindmost in regard to the implementation of the reforms, while the neighbouring States like Andhra, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and many other States in the North have already taken steps to implement them. I do not wish to speak further on this matter, because it is not a question of any personal disappointment. It is a question where the future interests of education lie.

"In the light of the meagre provision that has been vouchsafed for education, I am not surprised that there is nothing mentioned regarding higher education. Year after year, at the time of admission to colleges, Principals and University authorities are put to the greatest amount of mental strain on account of the difficulties that are encountered. Recently it has been suggested that a proportion of the seats in all collegiate institutions and schools should be reserved for the scheduled castes and tribes and for the backward communities. I am entirely in favour of every encouragement being given, and I am glad that, in this respect, the Government have taken a step forward. But may I respectfully suggest that this requires further consideration as to the manner in which it can and ought to be implemented? Otherwise, chaotic conditions will prevail at the beginning of the next academic year, and I trust Government will take note of the need for clarifying the position and for presenting a more detailed picture of what has to be done and what may be possible so that the school and college authorities may be duly aware of their responsibilities, in case they wish to continue under the conditions demanded by the Government.

"Reference has been made to the establishment of higher technological institutes in the Southern region. As one who has been connected from the very beginning with the scheme of higher technological institutes, may I explain the position? When the All-India Council for Technical Education was first formed in 1945, it was resolved that there should be four higher technological institutes in each of the regions, and, as a first step, the Eastern

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Technological Institute was to be started. Within a few short time, effective steps were taken and I am glad that the Eastern Technological Institute has been established at Kharagpur entirely out of funds given by the Central Government, both non-recurring and recurring. That institute cost the Central Government somewhere between Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 5 crores in the non-recurring expenditure and nearly Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs in recurring expenditure. When, however, the question of a technological institute for the Southern region was contemplated, the Central Government demanded, as a condition of the establishment of this institute in this State, that the College of Engineering at Guindy as well as the University College of Technology should be handed over to them to form the basis of this technological institute.

“ The University was, for very obvious reasons, not prepared for this. As, however, the establishment of a higher technological institute was the only method of promoting to a large extent, the development of post-graduate education and research in the field of engineering in the Southern region and this was a great necessity, I confess that I was agreeable to the suggestion that the Engineering College at Guindy, one of the oldest institutions, may be incorporated in the higher technological institute, provided a quota up to 75 per cent at any rate was reserved for the subjects of this State. It would have been an anomaly if the oldest engineering college in India, which has celebrated a century and more, is not participating in the scheme. I do not know whether the scheme will come through and when. 4-10 P.M.

“ If, however, the resources of the State were such as to enable us to develop a higher technological institute of under-graduates and post-graduates at Guindy, nobody would be happier than myself. We do not want all the scales of salaries that are given in Kharagpur to attract people from all over the country and the world in general. We, as a people, who are the descendants who are content somehow or other with the merest fraction of a meal will be prepared to work at a more modest scale of pay. I am glad and grateful to the Government that they propose to establish another engineering college as supplementary to the provision for under-graduate education at Guindy in this part of the country.

“ Now, Sir, I come to the field of medical relief and public health programme. The Plan contemplates what may be said to be an expansion of some of the activities already in vogue and nothing very startling in the shape of additional facilities. I note that the bed-strength is to be increased by 5,500, i.e., an increase of about 43 per cent over the existing bed-strength of 13,100. I note that the framers of the Second Five-Year Plan have suggested the doubling of the bed-strength. May I respectfully submit to them and to the State authorities that the mere increase of the bed-strength in hospitals would serve little or no purpose unless, simultaneously, many steps are taken to see that beds are available for the proper type of cases. I will have to refer the existing hospitals as ‘ hospital choultries ’. I do not wish to go into details.

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But, I would suggest that the out-patient department of hospitals are organized in such a way in which such out-patient departments in hospitals are organized in other countries. The work of diagnosis and even treatment can be carried on there. Unnecessary delays involved in bio-chemical, biological and radiological examinations can be reduced. Patients need not be required to be in bed for more than two or three weeks for these investigations to be completed before effective measures of treatment are adopted. It is in increasing these side activities in the hospital and in the out-patient department that we can hope to see that the additional accommodation gives the necessary facilities for those who most require it. I am glad that the Ministry attempts adopting some of the suggestions which have been repeatedly made on the floor of the House. The standards of treatment in hospitals and teaching in various colleges will have to be considerably improved. This is a matter on which repeated demands were made and communications sent to the Government to see that such facilities are included and that necessary training is given to the staff that is required to undertake this responsibility. I welcome this measure and welcome also the step contemplated for the special training which is to be given to the technicians, nurses, maternity assistants, opticians, etc., and the provision made for the training of teachers wherever necessary. I am glad, after all, that the Government propose to start a chronic and convalescent home near Madras and the taluk headquarters hospitals now run so inefficiently, thanks to our local boards, will be taken over by the Government. I need only add, Sir, that all these measures will be realistic and will be of some vital value and even the number of medical men employed in certain parts of the medical organization can be reduced if whole-time doctors are appointed on a substantial increased salaries to meet the requirements.

"In regard to rural medical relief, I have, time and again, pressed for a re-orientation of the present system. My chief point was that every village does not require a doctor. I must confess that I was surprised when my esteemed friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar made such a statement. I am not going into the question of indigenous medical practitioners. Let the Government give them every possible help and encouragement. There is no necessity for us to fight over the small things and rouse passions as sometimes they are being roused most unnecessarily in details which few of us understand and few of us will appreciate. But, I do feel that, as villages are at present, if proper road development takes place, as it is contemplated, every medical officer should have under his charge not one village but a number of villages, say within a radius of 5 miles, and he will be in a position to attend to many of these problems.

"The health units contemplated under the Bhoire Scheme presented a different set-up altogether. You can never get doctors to settle in villages unless minimum standards are assured in respect of accommodation and treatment of emergencies. There is no reason why like officers of the Government posted for circles,

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medical officers should not be posted for similar circles. It requires a certain amount of planning and I hope and trust that the Minister in charge will see to it that such planning is taken on hand and the whole of the State is covered for purposes of medical and public health duties. Even with the existing number of doctors, if the Government are prepared to give these facilities, I can assure them that doctors will not be wanting to go and settle down in these places. This morning, Sir, speaking at the Medical Exhibition, the Rajah of Chettinad made a pointed observation with which I whole-heartedly agreed. One thing which ought to be taken note of, is this. It is futile, worse than futile, to post young medical graduates, just out of their college to the villages. They should get the training in larger hospitals for periods ranging from three to five years and then only they should be posted to these villages. Otherwise, the young doctor will deteriorate very soon and, unfortunately, will bring the reputation of the medical profession to a lower level.

"In regard to public health, the provision of Rs. 18 lakhs has been made for water-supply schemes. I understand that the Central Government is going to place a great deal of emphasis on this subject and I hope and trust that what we are going to supply is not mere water but protected water not only in the municipalities and urban areas but in villages as well.

"Sir, I now come to the provision for housing. Very recently, this House was told its place by the Minister in charge of Public Works when certain questions were raised in regard to the necessity for controls for house accommodation. I am sorry the Hon. Minister is not here. Perhaps, he is more busily engaged with worthwhile activities in the other House, as he himself observed that this House does not represent the masses and his place is in the other House. Being a democrat of democrats, he naturally feels that our observations are not worth consideration. I do not object to that attitude at all. I realize that new converts are always more eager than old ones to enthuse over a socialistic pattern of society. I shall give them full credit for that.

"Let me proceed and see what this housing scheme is. It is not my intention to go into the question of controls now. What is the provision that has been made for housing? The provision is to grant loans, let me repeat, loans for the construction of 2,600 houses in all the municipal and urban areas of the State and 3,600 houses in rural areas. The figures are appalling indeed—for all the municipal and urban areas that 2,600 houses should be constructed by this Government. In addition, 3,600 houses at a cost amounting to Rs. 750 per house will be constructed for the poorer classes of agricultural labour in rural areas. Industrial housing schemes are also proposed for the construction of 5,000 houses for industrial workers and 5,000 houses for Government industrial employees. Let me not try to make a cheap criticism. But, I feel, Sir, that I must say what I felt. I felt humiliated when I read that a house was to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 750 or Rs. 400

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for some labouring classes and that this should be included in the Second Five-Year Plan. We could have done it in our budget without parading on the same. May I ask for the blue-print of those houses, so that some of us may live in them. I believe, whatever may be the inferiority complex, we need not explain to the world outside, that in India we contemplate providing houses at a cost of Rs. 750 each. I feel strongly that this was not a wise suggestion.

"To relieve the shortage of housing which Government servants are experiencing (this is a fact which the Hon. Minister emphasized in his discussions on the Bill) it is proposed to construct 700 houses for Government servants drawing Rs. 150 a month and less, in Madras City, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Kozhikode. I shall not refer to some of the other minor provisions, as the housing scheme for fishermen or for the Harijans, for whom 500 houses are to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 480 per house. I must say (I hope it will not be considered as a sort of undesirable or vindictive criticism) that this is not a proper thing to be published. My own feeling in this matter and I may be excused for offering my opinion, is that houses are constructed by the thousands after the First and Second World Wars. Houses have been constructed by hundreds of thousands in some countries. Take London, for example. Without encroaching on a single national path of any description and keeping in view the fundamental factor, viz., the free flow of air, the whole of Central London has expanded into suburban London and no less than 100,000 (hundred thousand) houses (houses which are big enough to accommodate two to three families) have been constructed within the last six years. Anyway I wish the Hon. Minister for Public Works every success in his laudable endeavour to increase housing accommodation of the people and particularly poor people, whom we in this House do not represent but he in the other House most nobly represents.

"I shall now come to the question of industries. So far as this Council is concerned, I think, we had to wait Micawber-like and hope against hope that something may yet be possible so far as basic heavy industrial development is concerned. This Government is not in a position to tell us what the Plan Framers and the superior authorities in the Centre had told them with regard to the starting of heavy industries in our State. The wish expressed in the Plan-frame emphasizes the development of basic heavy industries on the one hand so as to have command over means of production in strategic sectors and increase the national income and the extension of household and hand industries on the other as the principal method of liquidating unemployment and under-employment and of meeting the expanding demand for consumer goods likely to result from larger purchasing power. The framers of the Plan for our State have confessed, as they cannot help confessing, that the development of heavy industries in the Madras State has so far been negligible. So it would serve no useful purpose for this House to discuss the problem of heavy industries

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inasmuch as the framers of the Plan at the Centre have not given any indication of their ability to sponsor any such schemes and to what extent they could help in the starting of heavy industries in this State. As I said before, we shall wait and hope and be prepared for the worst.

" In regard to small-scale industries and cottage industries, I find it difficult to believe that this is any real expansion of activities from the present position. Leather and hand-made match industries, black-smithy, carpentry, tiles and brick manufacture, are to be selected for development. I respectfully suggest that there is little or no need for Government to sponsor this development and if there is the need, the necessary talent is readily available and could be implemented. The other existing industries which are selected for development—locks, utensils, building hardware, are such as will, with greater demand, progressively increase. A great deal has been said about cottage industries. Among the foremost is the handloom industry, and this State is particularly interested in this industry. I am glad that steps are being taken for the industry to survive but I must confess to a feeling that in the present state of competitive endeavour, whatever may be the encouragement given, the handloom industry will still be handicapped because in spite of the restrictions that the Government may impose on the mill industry, it cannot control the tastes and demands of the general public. I see evidence everywhere that these tastes are turning to a method which will far from encouraging the use of handloom products affect the industry adversely. However, let us hope that with the co-operative system spreading to the handloom industry, with arrangements for the marketing of these products and with, as I hope, better facilities for export of the handloom products to different countries and for a more intensive method of propaganda for sale in those countries of certain of the finished products of the handlooms, there will be better scope for the handloom industry to survive and thrive.

" Let me here state that it was the fault of a former Government in the State which, at a time of panic, far from taking the measures that intelligent forethought must have dictated, prevented the export of the handloom products to those centres where the handloom industry had a real market. It was in 1946-47 that, under a democratic form of Government, the handloom industry was prevented from exporting products to those markets in Malaya, in Burma, in Madagascar, in parts of Africa and in other places where it had a thriving trade. Such was the lack of forethought on the part of the then Government that it did not realize that once a vacuum was created, that vacuum would be filled by other sources. And so it is that the trade was captured by others, with a great damage for the prosperity of the handloom industry. It is idle to shed tears over the phenomenal incompetence of a former Government. But let us hope that measures will be taken to raise the present position of the handloom industry to the position of prestige which it occupied before.

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"Coming to village industries, I must confess that we are taking an unrealistic attitude when we think that bee-keeping, village pottery, village oil industry, cotton-ginning, groundnut decorticating, hand-pounding of rice, are the things which have to be encouraged and laid stress upon under the Second Five-Year Plan. If these are to be the industries that are to be encouraged, there will be no manner of doubt that the disappearance of villages will continue and the over-urbanization of the population would be the result.

"Those who have seen some of the village industries in other parts of the world will bear out the truth of the statement that what is contemplated through village or cottage industries should be supplemental to that produced by large-scale industries. I have referred to the fact with some appreciation that nearly 5,000 villages will be supplied with electricity. Therein lies the real purpose of stimulating village industry. It is with this electric plant that small looms and various types of small industries can be promoted. As household industrial products, there are many things that our artisans can make with great skill. During the war period, there were one or two small centres which were struggling to produce surgical instruments and other appliances. Pressure from large-scale industries drove them out. But if this Government were really to pursue this policy of village industries, they must get small-scale units established in villages, in groups of houses or even individual houses. Many are the things that can be made there. I would particularly appeal to the Government to consider the possibility of using electricity for promoting village industries. The whole of the Swiss watch industry is in the villages; in the houses, different parts are made with the help of small electric and other instruments and then these are assembled in a central workshop and the finished product is made there. There are a hundred and one things which can be produced through village industries of this sort and it should be the endeavour of the Government to see that necessary skilled personnel are available.

"Sir, I have taken much of your time, Mr. Chairman, and the time of the House. I must apologise for it, but the interesting literature that the Government have been pleased to supply to the Members deserves much more thorough study than I have been able to devote; that enabled me to offer these remarks not with a view to criticise the schemes but with a view to see how best suggestions can be made to accomplish the objects in mind. If my suggestions are of any value, I shall be grateful; if they are useless, they can be discarded without a moment's hesitation. I must confess to a feeling that although the present Plan is realistic in every way, it is only an expansion of the ordinary activities of the Government covered in their annual budget schemes. I can see nothing far-reaching in conception. There is a little attempt to cover new ground in a very small way, a little attempt to see that targets are kept in view. These are the fundamental features.

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"I do not know how much of the 200 and odd crores of rupees that are to be spent in the Second Five-Year Period will be vouchsafed by the Central Government and how much by the State Government. I am not one of those who are anxious that we should suddenly grow rich. In fact, the one phenomenon of this region has been that it is far more of the average low income-group than any other part of the country. And those large differences between the so-called capitalists and labour have been already removed by successive legislation, both State legislation and Central legislation. I am not sorry. There is a couplet which says—

*'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.'*

I am glad wealth has not accumulated in this part of the country and there is no single person here who can raise his head and pretend to be a capitalist whatever may be said about the so-called capitalists. We are all of the common stock. We live with our common people; our relations near and distant, are of the masses. Let there be no mistake; they are agriculturists, they are petty traders, they are humble folk in their own way, though when speaking in the Legislature some gentlemen appear to forget that we live with the masses, that we are of the masses and that we are with the masses. Because we happen to be representatives here of particular electorates, let no one cast an aspersion that we do not represent the masses. It ill-becomes people who have not been in touch with the masses, who have been brought up in the lap of luxury, to speak in that strain. I hope this will be the last time when such expression will be given utterance to. We are interested in the welfare of the masses because even from a selfish point of view, the bulk of those with whom we live and have contacts, the bulk of those who are our kindred and associates, necessarily come from the masses.

"I wish well of the Second Five-Year Plan. In spite of some disappointment, the Government have tried to do their best. I can only hope that they will realize that the people of this State, even more than in any other State, are anxious and eager to help them in every respect. No better argument can be advanced than the fact that when the Government floated a loan of seven crores of rupees, double that amount was subscribed on the very first day. (The Hon. Sri Subramaniam: 'Twice the amount.'). Well, twice the amount was subscribed. This ought to convince any Government that the people are behind all plans for the promotion of a Welfare State. Let there be no attempt made to divide the masses into so-called classes. All that I can say is that we are deeply interested in this Plan for the welfare of the people of this country and not of any individual. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your courtesy in giving me this time and this patient hearing."

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV:—"Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I am very glad to see in the report that the Womens' Welfare Department has now got a Director and that the Government are going

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to give more assistance under the Second Five-Year Plan for increasing the Service Home strength and for opening a Reception Home, that has long been needed in the City for these women. I am also glad to note that the certified schools are to be extended and that the Government have made this department permanent. I am sorry to note that no scheme has been prepared either for the backward children or for the deaf and dumb who leave these institutions. This is one of the very important problems and I hope that even now at the last stage some facilities and some conveniences would be got for these. It is with great disappointment I note, Sir, that only Rs. 10 lakhs have been kept aside for Social Services. This is a very paltry sum for voluntary Social Service and it is really negligible. I wonder whether even out of this Rs. 10 lakhs, a part will be spent on Social Welfare Extension Projects.

" Sir, it is a great pity that the Government did not, as was done by the Post-War Reconstruction Committee, call for experts in the field of voluntary work, discuss with them the programme and ask them to put up proposals for this particular work and we note this with great disappointment.

" We are glad that more hospitals are coming and that the bed-strength is to be increased. I would like to plead very much about the cases of nurses. I am very glad to note that Nurses quarters are to be built for District Hospitals. I think it is time that some of our nurses are housed well. I wish that the Government would also set aside some amount for the amenities and for the well-being of our nurses. We have often pleaded for this. Other groups and cases there are; but this is one of the most important groups that should receive every attention.

" Talking of out-patients, I do hope that it will be improved and that good staff will be made available in the leading hospitals for the out-patients to get treatment in time. At present there is a lot of loopholes which make it difficult for them to get admission in time. In this respect, the employment of trained social workers and medical workers does not seem to have been thought of in the Plan. The Government deserves to be congratulated for having provided in the plan for starting of a new hospital for treatment of infectious diseases, just as the one we have here. It has been in great need. We are very glad that more schools are being opened for the blind and deaf and the mentally backward in the Plan.

" Sir, I do not want to take up more time. There is one point. Why is it that Government do not take on the Committees, the various Committees of the Legislature, any of the lady members of this House? Whenever the Hon. Chairman announces the names, we always are disappointed to see that no lady member is included. We are capable; we have knowledge; we are taking part in these First and Second Five-Year Plans. I hope that in future at least we would be included for work in the various Select Committees for the discussion of many Bills. We have a vital part to play in these activities.

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“ Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government and the Hon. Finance Minister on the wonderful success of the new loan that was floated recently. It was really a marvellous and astounding success. It is proof that the people are eagerly supporting the Five-Year Plan and this is a matter for gratification.

“ Before I close, I hope the Hon. Finance Minister would make a better and more substantial allotment in the Second Plan for voluntary agencies who are running Orphan institutions which are doing very good work needing Government help; the trainees of these institutions when they go out of the institutions will have become experts and will not add to unemployment problem.

“ Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak.”

* SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Plan has some good features. The first is that the Plan for the first time stresses upon industrialization in this country. The second thing is that emphasis is laid on the development of heavy industries. The third thing is that they have pointed out the need for participation by the people. That is a thing that is very good. Of course, there is the realization that land reforms are absolutely essential to make the Plan a success. 4-40 p.m.

“ Before proceeding to the various features in the Plan itself, we must find out what has happened to the First Five-Year Plan and what do the Plan framers think about the First Plan. Prof. Mahalanobis, who is the author of the Draft Plan himself says, that though the First Five-Year Plan has resulted in a modest success of increasing the national income of the country in the course of the five years, say by 15 per cent, yet there are disquieting features. He says that agricultural prices are falling down and that unemployment, especially in urban areas, is on the increase. The question naturally arises what has happened to this 15 per cent increase of national wealth? Why should there be increasing unemployment? We have to ponder over these matters. As far as the first question is concerned, I admit that there is an increase of 15 per cent in the national wealth, but the distribution of that national wealth has not been equitable. That means the First Five-Year Plan did not deal with the necessity of seeing to the equitable distribution of this additional national wealth that has been realized during that Plan period. Why is it so? It is because that no steps were taken in the First Five-Year Plan to increase the purchasing power of the people. Though we produced more, the people had no purchasing power to buy them. That is why Prof. Mahalanobis says that agricultural reforms are basically necessary for the purpose of increasing the purchasing power of the rural population. He says at page 4 that the question of fixation of a ceiling and procedural arrangements for the distribution of land to peasant cultivators must be decided at an early date in each State in accordance with general principles and standards set up on an All-India basis and that the redistribution should be completed by the year 1958. I

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ask this Government what do they mean by land distribution, whether they accept that land distribution should be completed by 1958 and if so, on what basis that land distribution is going to take place in this State, whether it is a distribution of tenancy or whether it is a distribution of the ownership and the rights to the tiller of the soil. That is the one thing which I would like to know from the Government. Making the tiller the owner of the soil can alone increase the purchasing power of the rural population.

“ Another important factor which I want to stress is this. To-day the peasant population is under heavy debts. Subject to correction, I think that the rural indebtedness in this State is about the order of Rs. 150 crores. The grant of rural credit on a limited scale will only enable the money to go back to the landlords and the money-lenders who have given the money. Unless there is some kind of real moratorium, the peasant population cannot be saved. Agricultural indebtedness should be wiped out completely. Therefore, the basic policy of making the tiller of the soil the owner and wiping out all his debts will increase the purchasing power of the people and make it possible for the goods to be produced by the development of industries to be purchased by those people.

“ We are repeatedly saying that we are going to establish a socialistic pattern of society. I cannot conceive of a socialistic pattern of society without the co-operation of the working classes. What have the Government done for the working classes in this Plan? How are they going to enlist the co-operation of the working classes for the success of this Plan? It is not as if the working classes are not willing to co-operate. They are as much interested in the welfare of the country as any other section of the community. What does the Plan provide for them? What the Plan says is that the Government are going to give assistance to the private sector or industrialists to the extent of several crores of rupees. To-day the Central Government are giving income-tax concessions to big industrialists and are enabling them to invest the profits in the industry. It is stated that the working classes will share the burden, which means that they will be exploited. Do you think it is really possible to increase the wealth of the country without the co-operation of the working classes? Why should not the Government invite the Trade Union leaders and workers' representatives and in consultation with them fix a national or State-wide minimum wage? If you satisfy the workers and see that they are given a real living wage, they will certainly co-operate and make this Plan a great success. The fixation of a minimum wage will also increase their purchasing power so that they may also purchase the things that we are producing. The fixation of a State-wide minimum wage will make them to put forth all their efforts and work enthusiastically for the success of the Plan, for increasing the production and for increasing the national wealth of the country. Not only that. You will find a market in the labour sections for the goods that you are manufacturing under the Plan schemes.

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“ Lastly, I would like to make a few observations on the question of the burden of taxation. The burden of taxation should not fall upon the workers, because I find from the Plan that the taxation is going to be much heavier than what the Taxation Enquiry Commission has recommended. If the peasantry and the working classes are taxed, then it will come to this, that what is given by the right hand is taken away by the left. So, any taxation measure should fall only on those who can bear it.

“ Another important suggestion I wish to make is that when crores of rupees are spent, the Government should see to it that wastage is avoided and corruption is eradicated. Unless there is respect for public property, unless the money is spent well and properly and unless wastage and corruption are eliminated, the Plan will never be a success.

“ In conclusion, I would request the Government firstly to introduce basic land reforms, secondly to come to a settlement with the workers and fix a minimum wage for them, thirdly to see that the burden of taxation does not fall upon the peasantry and the working classes, that is the toiling people and lastly to avoid wastage and eradicate corruption. These alone will ensure the success of the Plan.”

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am indeed very much obliged to the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members of this House for having made such valuable contribution to this discussion on the draft proposals of ours for the Second Five-Year Plan. We do always welcome criticisms, and we are quite well aware that constructive criticisms just like those offered by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition should not only guide the Government and help them but also strengthen them in carrying out the programme that they seek to prepare. Even the hon. Member who spoke last did refer to some good features of these proposals of ours. I am indeed so very happy to see that all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate have expressed their general appreciation of the approach that is to be seen in the draft proposals that have been under discussion. The hon. Member who spoke last wanted to know the policy of this Government with reference to basic land reforms. This Government have made quite clear more than once the policy which they would be pursuing. It is the definite attitude of the Government that the tiller of the soil should be able to own the land on which he would toil and should be encouraged to produce through his efforts his very best with which he should improve his own living conditions. It is, of course, the definite policy of this Government that this ownership of the land should be distributed to the tiller. But I would like to add that it could be done only in a limited way. The hon. Member who spoke last knows quite well and perhaps better than I that whereas in a country like Russia there is a lot of land but the population is very small, and the Soviet Government have to face the problem of finding men for tilling the vast land that is there, we have here very

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little extent of land with a large growing population. Therefore whatever land is available for distribution cannot be distributed to all the rural population. The hon. Member has pointed out that during the First Five-Year Plan although wealth has increased, the living conditions of the urban population have not shown any progress. That is because there has been a large inflow of rural population into the towns. It is with a view to avoiding that this Second Five-Year Plan contemplates the decentralisation of small-scale industries not only in the various districts of this State but also in the various taluks and other centres. Of course, the hon. Member, if he had not referred to the working class and the settlement that has to be made with them, would not have spoken for the party which he has the honour to represent in this House. But I would like to point out that we do not think in terms of those classes of workers who work in factories in the urban areas. As the great Poet Bharati sang, in this free country, it is the worker who works and toils on the land who counts. It is he that has a place in the country and not any idle man. So we are interested in the people of this country. We are interested in providing employment for all the people in this country, and we are interested in the people of this country taking to some work or other so as to make his or her contribution to the production of wealth in this country. Of course, hon. Members are aware that even as the Government seek to organise the industrial development of this country, they have been looking to the improvement and amelioration of the conditions of the workers who contribute in no small measure to the production of wealth in this country. Therefore, if this plan does not particularly and specifically refer to what will be done for the benefit of the workers, I do not think there is any room for criticism that way. There has been at the commencement of the discussion on the Second Five-Year Plan a walk-out, which has been referred to by some hon. Members who participated in the discussion. I would like to tell the hon. Member, who chose to make a brief statement and then stage a walk-out, that it is no good indulging always in stereotyped methods of expression of opinion or feelings or making a protest. The motion that was moved by me, Sir, at the outset, was that these draft proposals be taken into consideration by this House. I am unable to appreciate the provocation for this walk-out by the hon. Member from Malabar. He said that this Government had completely neglected Malabar so far as the preparation of the plan was concerned, and he went to the extent of saying that the people of Malabar had completely lost their faith in this Government. I do wish him well in getting into a State where he would be most happy. I do wish him well in getting under a Government in which he would have complete faith. I do hope and I do expect that that situation would be brought about as early as possible. Speaking during a discussion on the last occasion I said, Sir, that if hon. Members coming from Malabar would like to stay on in this State, they were welcome, and if they wanted to get away from this State and form their own State, we did wish them well and bid them good-bye.

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“ But, now, as I do see, if the expression of feelings that has 5 p.m. been shown by this walk-out by the hon. Member should represent the general feelings of Malabar, I do feel that it is in the best interests of Malabar and also in the best interests of the State outside Malabar that the separation is brought into effect as early as possible. But, I would like to point out that even if Malabar should get away from this State and form their own State or even their own Aykya Kerala State, still the people of Tamilnad and the people of Malabar would be neighbours and they must continue to be good neighbours with all mutual goodwill. There would be so many things of common interest and it is essential for both the States that the friendly feeling should continue and that it should not be disturbed on any account. I would once again repeat my assurance that so long as the people of Malabar are obliged to stay on in this State, this Government would not make any kind of discrimination between one set of people and another (hear, hear)..

“ Sir, in these draft proposals, hon. Members should have seen that in the break up between different sectors of development, there are items like Irrigation and Power, Agriculture, Forests, Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Milk Supply, Fisheries and Co-operation Small Scale and Village Industries, Handloom, Technical Education, Roads and Inland Waterways, Housing, Town-Planning and Assistance to local bodies, other Social Services including Education, Health and Backward Classes, etc., Community Development and Local Development Works. These are the various Heads under which various proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan have been formulated. Hon. Members should see how each one of these items should cover not this district or that district but the entire area. It is not yet time to level a charge against the Government which has framed a Plan that particular district has been completely neglected. As has been announced before, Government do propose to invite some time in September, representatives of the Legislature in the Parliament from each district for a discussion so that we could see how the legitimate complaints of the districts concerned could be met with. Just as the District Plan framed in Malabar referred to by the hon. Member who walked out, five other districts have also framed plans. I have seen that one or two districts, under effective and proper guidance, having framed the best plan which should serve us as guidance for any district or State. But, I would like to point out that just as Malabar would complain that there was no mention of Malabar or not much mention of Malabar in the draft proposals, several other districts in the State could complain with equal vehemence that the name of Madurai is not there, Chingleput is not there, North Arcot is not there. Ramana-thapuram is not there and so on. Therefore, I do still hope that the hon. Members representing Malabar and particularly the people of Malabar would wait with some patience and see that unnecessarily the good neighbourly, friendly, cordial feelings are not disturbed.

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“ Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, while expressing his general appreciation, referred to a few items relating to the proposals and made his own observations. The hon. Member, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar (former Chief Minister) and the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the need for utilising inter-State natural resources for the benefit of the States concerned. It is the established international law that the resources like rivers should be utilized to the best advantage of the largest community. As has been pointed out by the hon. Member, Sri Ramaswami Reddiar, whether it is the Godavari or the rivers on the West Coast, if whatever surplus there can be—and there will be a lot of surplus—if there should be a surplus after the States through which these rivers pass have taken the fullest advantage, that surplus must be used for the benefit of other States which are deficient in such natural resources. That is a very sound proposition to which no objection can be taken. But, questions like this could be effectively dealt with only if the Centre intervenes in the proper way. I do hope that the Centre will take appropriate action so that there should be no dog-in-the-manger attitude, if there should be any such attitude anywhere, in any quarters.

“ Then, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to certain proposals which have found a place in our draft proposals about the Housing Programme. I would like to point out to him that certain specific schemes which have found place under this item, present certain ideas of the Government. It does not mean that the State would be quite satisfied with these hundreds or thousands of houses which are referred to in these proposals of ours. We do feel that housing is a very acute problem and that is the problem in several countries and that is one of the essential requisites for people who are expected and who legitimately claim to live a happy life. It is the anxiety of this Government to take a big step during this Plan period to solve to a considerable extent this housing shortage. But, we do look to the private sector for substantial contribution in carrying out these programmes.

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“ Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition particularly referred to the proposals to construct cheap houses on Rs. 750. Sir, I would like to point out to him that even in the City of Madras, still we see the sad and disgusting sight of people cooking and carrying on and living in the streets and using the streets and platforms as their habitation. We have to thus face a very colossal problem. Taking into account the present economic conditions and taking further into account the urgency in the matter of meeting to some extent at least this acute housing shortage in our State, we have planned to construct cheap houses. We have not done anything extraordinary nor could it be said that we have done anything wrong in having planned for the construction of cheap houses, to meet the present acute housing shortage in our State. I have seen houses with mud walls, with cement plastering, cement flooring and roofing with tiles, being constructed at

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the average cost of Rs. 500 per house. Those houses present a neat appearance and they have been constructed with some idea of planning and there is provision for public convenience in those houses also. I do not say at all that our people should be satisfied with these poor houses. But people who have no houses at all do welcome this, as something better than nothing. It is our anxiety to build houses in every taluk like that and I have been fighting with the Centre, that rather than building houses at a cost of Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000 in a few areas, it would be better to build houses at an average cost of Rs. 500 in our villages. Even though the Centre want to extend help to the low income group in the matter of building houses, I have been urging the Centre that the lowest income group, who suffer terribly for want of habitation, should be helped first. I have been persuading the Centre that they should come forward with some more substantial aid in order to meet the large and anxious representations from the poor people for these small houses, which I have described. I have been discussing with some of the architects to see how cheaply and elegantly we could build fairly comfortable houses. But, Sir, even though it is my idea that we should build these cheap houses in large numbers, we should get sufficient resources for this purpose.

“ The Hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to the need for taking up heavy industries. I would like to tell him that even now we have been giving serious consideration to a few heavy industries. With the large and enthusiastic response to the loan which the Government recently floated, we do expect that we would be able to start some heavy industries even without waiting for the commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan. A big industry utilising the raw materials that are available in and around Tuticorin, viz., a Heavy Chemical Industry and the erection of a soda ash plant, is being proposed by Government. Government have been taking some interest in this matter and may I tell this House that arrangements are being made to initiate that industry and we hope to be able to start that organisation before long. Government are also thinking whether they could not take presently steps to organise the Aluminium industry, taking advantage of the valuable bauxite that is available in Salem district, even before the commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan. We do hope to discuss with the Planning Commission about the general programme with regard to heavy industries and I do expect that we would be able, during the Second Five-Year Plan, to organise some major industries.

“ About the criticisms of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition in regard to small-scale industries and cottage industries that have been referred to in the draft proposals, I would like to say that the idea behind it is that we should be able to provide employment to the large unemployed population in the rural areas. Taking advantage of the industries that have been already there without sufficient encouragement and also taking advantage of the possibility of organising new industries with new facilities like

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electricity, etc., we do hope that our programme with regard to cottage and small-scale industries, would go a long way in relieving unemployment in rural areas.

10 " The Hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to our programme with regard to education. We have framed a plan and hon. Members no doubt have appreciated it as a realistic plan. But still it depends on the resources that would be available for distribution to various heads. We have had tentative discussion with the Planning Commission. Even though we have presented a plan for Rs. 393 crores, it has been pointed out to us by the Planning Commission that so far as heavy industries are concerned, we could look to an allotment for the same under a different head. Therefore this plan for the purpose of discussion should be taken to be a plan for about Rs. 350 crores only. We have seen in our discussion with the Planning Commission that they have not been able to find any defect in the programme we have framed. But they only pointed out that they had to distribute the limited resources available, for the various States under various heads. Therefore I do welcome the suggestion of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition that if we were obliged to cut down our target, we should have to assess certain priorities in the matter of various schemes that we have presented to the Planning Commission particularly in the matter of educational development.

" Government are fully aware of the need to improve the conditions of teachers. But I cannot at all understand the hon. Member representing exclusively the teachers, viz., Sri G. Krishnamurthy maintaining that he would be satisfied only if the teachers got all that they require, even at the cost of other beneficiaries. I must point out to him the large beneficiaries are the people. It is their children that are sought to be educated. For this purpose we require teachers and we train teachers. I do sympathise with the conditions of the teachers. But I cannot at all agree with Mr. Krishnamurthy's objection to provide funds for supplying slates and books to children and for providing mid-day meals to the children.

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" Perhaps, I could understand his objection; of course, I sympathise with him. For, he represents exclusively teachers and he does not know any other world. It is for us to examine all the aspects of the question before we finalise our programme. I was glad to see the other hon. Member representing the teachers, Sri Parameswaran at once coming forward to point out the error in the enthusiastic plea that was put forward by the other hon. Member representing the teachers.

" The hon. Member, the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, referred to the need for expanding agricultural education. Hon. Members would have seen in the draft proposals that funds are sought for increasing the strength of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. But the hon. Member pleaded that rather than increasing the strength of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the Government should come forward—not that a unitary

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University would organise a college—to start an Agricultural College which he would be able to affiliate to his University. We have examined the relative merits of these proposals. For one thing we cannot do that, as the Hon. Leader of the Opposition pointed out about the proposal to have the Engineering College at Guindy upgraded as a Regional Institute, the College at Coimbatore also has great advantages and tradition behind it. Then there is the question of economy. If in addition to the proposed increased strength of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore, there is still need for agricultural graduates and if the Annamalai University comes forward to organise an Agricultural College, as they have organised an Engineering College and as they have been taking interest in the courses of study on Agriculture, then this Government would certainly take interest in such a proposal and secure all the support that they could give.

“ Sir, several hon. Members referred to the question of handlooms. I would also repeat that it is good giving doles permanently to the handloom weavers. The handloom is a great industry and it should be permanently rehabilitated. We have examined the steps that should effect this permanent rehabilitation. But sometimes advocates of handlooms plead as if, whatever the cloth that is produced and whatever the price for which this cloth is sold, the people should have no other option but to purchase that cloth, even by reserving certain varieties for handlooms. There is the question of purchasing power of the people. Even if that should improve, as we do expect to effect it in the course of the Second Plan period, we cannot compel the consumer to take goods whatever be the quality and whatever be the price. If we do still compel, such compulsion can be done only in a totalitarian State—then the consumer might say that instead of purchasing two cloths, he would be satisfied with one cloth and instead of wearing a shirt on, he would go barebodied.

“ Therefore, we have to see how there is a thoughtless hue and cry to use power. I have repeatedly stated that this Government would not be a party to any kind of rationalisation in industry which would mean the reduction of wages of the worker or the reduction of the number of workers who are engaged in a particular industry. In the same way about handlooms. This Government would never agree to the use of power for the looms, if it should mean a certain number of weavers going without employment or if it should mean the reduction in the emoluments of the weavers. I have been feeling and the Government of India do want to try, by making experiments and seeing how far they work that way, whether the handlooms could not, even utilising power, be established on a permanent footing, so that these weavers could carry on a happy life of no-wants.

“ Sir, we have produced the Plan and the finalisation of this Plan should depend on the resources that should be found available. Still, hon. Members would have seen that we have framed it in such a way that we should be able, as I hope, to implement all the schemes that we have presented under these proposals.

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" Sir, the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar referred to the need for improving the cattle wealth and referred to the shifting of some breeding bulls from the Hosur Farm. Government have been thinking of that and have been examining whether the Kangayam bulls which are there in the Hosur Farm could not be taken to Pudukkottai. Government have proposals to extend the cattle farm there and Government do feel that these Kangayam bulls would fare better there than in Hosur. In the same way Government have got proposals not only to improve the forests generally, but our forest wealth also which is very poor and which may become poorer. But we have taken up particularly the question of re-forestation of the ex-Zamin and ex-Panchayat forests. Of course, in many of these areas, they cannot be called forests. It is my idea that not only we should take effective steps to regenerate the forests in these areas, but that it should be linked with the provision of grazing facilities for the cattle as pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami Reddiar.

" Sir, the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition made a novel suggestion. Of course, it is not new to this House. He always follows the United States pattern and he suggested that, in America, the irrigation works are undertaken by the private sector and therefore we can also leave these things to the private sector. But it has been our experience that it is best worked in the public sector. Whether it is irrigation or power project or any of these things, we have found that it is most advantageous to take it up in the public sector. Therefore, I am sorry that I have not been able to appreciate his suggestion.

5-30 P.m. " Then another reference was made by the hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramaswamy under development of fisheries. We have framed very good schemes for the development of fisheries: we are endowed with long coasts both on the east and on the west and therefore we are interested very much in fully utilising what nature has endowed us with. Sir, in this connection, I was glad to see that the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar made an appreciative reference to this White Paper which has been presented to this House. I would also like to pay my tribute to the officers who worked at the preparation of these proposals for several months with great enthusiasm and interest. They have worked very hard and they have produced this Plan. I must express my appreciation for the enthusiastic manner in which they have worked at it and produced it.

" It is gratifying to note that there is a new awakening in our country, which we have not seen some two years ago or even during the last year. That has been referred to by the hon. Member. I have been visiting so many villages and I say that this wonderful new awakening gives us all hopes. Whatever may be the total funds that would be allotted by the Central and the State Governments, it is this new awakening, which we actually see with our own eyes, that gives the Government all the strength and it is the unanimous appreciation and support which

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this House has given to the broad outlines of the Second Five-Year Plan proposals that gives added strength to the Government in venturing forward to implement this programme in order that we should be able to raise the standard of living of the people in our country to a considerable extent. Thank you, Sir."

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—" Sir, ஒரு இலாகாவில் 40 உத்தியோகங்களுக்கான இடங்களைக் கொடுத்து என்று அரசாங்கம் விளம்பரப்படுத்தினால் அதற்கு 4,000 விண்ணப்பங்கள் வந்து குவிக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அதிகப்படியான உத்தியோகங்கள் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அவர்களுக்கென்று இப்பொழுது உத்தியோகங்களில் ஒதுக்கிவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற சத விசிதத்தை மேலும் உயர்த்தவேண்டும் என்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். அதைப்பற்றி கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒன்றுமே தெரிவிக்கவில்லை. மேலும் படிப்பு விஷயத்தில், அவர்களுக்கு எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரையில் இலவசமாகக் கல்வி கற்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டேன். குறிப்பாக . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" This is not the time for speaking when the Hon. Minister has finished his speech."

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :—" Sir, only on a point of information, I spoke those few words."

" பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றுமே செய்யப்படவில்லை. கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அடுத்த பட்ஜெட்டில் அவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிகளில் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. வரை இலவசக் கல்வி அளிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வதாக என்னிடம் தெரிவித்தார்கள். மற்றொரு கூட்டத்திலும் அதேமாதிரி சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை நம்பலாமா ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் சொன்ன விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி இதுவரையில் அரசாங்கம் பரிசீலனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கும் வரவில்லை. ஆதலால்தான் அந்த விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி நான் ஒன்றும் சொல்ல முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறேன்."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I am sorry I have not been able to call a few hon. Members who wanted to participate in the discussion. With due apologies to them, I hope to satisfy them on the next occasion. Now, I am putting the amendment of the hon. Member Sri V. Bashyam Ayyangar to the vote of the House. The question is—

'Add the following at the end :

"and on such consideration this House accords its approval to the preliminary Draft Proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras " . "

The amendment was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I now put the original motion, as amended to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the draft Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras be taken into consideration and on such consideration this House accords its approval to the preliminary Draft Proposals for the Second Five-Year Plan for the State of Madras ' . "

The motion was carried.

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MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again on Monday, the 26th September 1955."

The House then adjourned.

VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 1. Finance Accounts, 1952-53* and the Audit Report, 1953 for the State of Madras.

† 2. Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council:

The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1955).



* Laid on the table of the House on 26th August 1955.

† Circulated by special messengers on 25th August 1955.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 368 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1955, page 550 supra.]

(a), (b) & (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The patient was operated upon on 12th March 1955. Owing to his bleeding tendency, he had post-operative oozing of blood from the wound. Active measures were instituted for this from the immediate post-operative period and were continued subsequently also.

As the oozing of blood continued, the wound was packed with special haemostatic gauze and then dressed, all under aseptic conditions. On 14th March 1955 all dressings were done aseptically. Antibiotics were given from 13th March 1955 in order to minimize wound infection and on 17th March 1955 a prophylactic dose of anti-tetanic serum was given. In spite of these, the wound was found infected on 19th March 1955.

On 25th March 1955 he developed signs and symptoms of tetanus.

In spite of energetic and expeditious anti-tetanic treatments, he succumbed to tetanus on 28th March 1955.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Thirteen days after the operation.

(g) This question is rather vague in that it does not specify the period. No case of tetanus as a result of a surgical operation has occurred in the Government General Hospital, Madras, during the last three years.

(h) Does not arise.

(i) No. Several other cases were operated upon and dressed and treated in the same ward and in the same theatre as well as in the other wards and theatres of the Government General Hospital, Madras, on 12th March 1955 and the subsequent weeks. The same surgical material, catgut, gauze, etc., have been used for several of these cases. Not one among all these cases developed tetanus. Departmental enquiry has revealed that there was no negligence in the pre-operative preparation, in the operative technique or in the post-operative management. The tetanus that this patient had, was either an idiopathic one or was a latent infection that flared up because of his debilitated condition or was an accidental one, infection occurring in a sloughing wound due to faecal contamination from the patient himself.

[27th August 1955]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 369 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th August 1955, page 551 supra.]

Serial number.	District.	Allotment in 1953-54.	* Amount spent in 1953-54 out of Grants.	Allotment in 1954-55.	Amount spent in 1954-55 out of Grants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Chingleput	1,33,400	1,31,475	3,20,800	1,79,252
2	North Arcot	2,05,700	..	4,94,900	8,14,376
3	Salem	2,42,600	82,129	5,83,600	6,96,627
4	Coimbatore	2,36,900	..	5,70,000	16,22,000
5	South Arcot	1,99,300	1,167	4,89,600	1,41,569
6	Tanjore	2,14,600	35,699	5,16,300	2,22,351
7	Tiruchirappalli ..	2,11,800	9,379	5,09,500	1,69,350
8	Madurai	2,08,000	24,861	5,00,500	4,60,061
9	Ramanathapuram ..	1,49,700	4,547	3,60,100	4,74,700
10	Tirunelveli	1,76,000	11,798	4,23,400	6,28,800
11	The Nilgiris	22,400	..	54,000	1,02,461
12	South Kanara	1,25,900	..	3,02,700	1,07,468
13	Malabar	3,42,300	..	8,23,600	1,77,651
	Total	24,69,100	3,01,055	59,40,000	57,96,666

27th August 1955]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide Item II on page 582 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 15 OF 1955.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921.

WHEREAS it is necessary further to amend the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

BE it enacted in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955.

2. *Amendment of long title and preamble, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(1) in the long title, for the words “ in the City of Madras ”, the words “ in municipal towns and adjoining areas in the State of Madras ” shall be substituted;

(2) in the preamble—

(i) for the words “ in many parts of the City of Madras ”, the words “ in municipal towns and adjoining areas in the State of Madras ” shall be substituted;

(ii) the expression “ and whereas the sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained under section 80-A (3) of the Government of India Act; ” shall be omitted.

3. *Amendment of section 1, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In section 1 of the principal Act, for sub-section (2) and sub-section (3), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(2) It extends to the City of Madras and the State Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, extend this Act to any other municipal town and any specified village within five miles of the City of Madras or such municipal town with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification.

(3) This Act shall apply, in the City of Madras, only to tenancies of land created before the commencement of the Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955, and in any municipal town or village to which this Act is extended by notification under sub-section (2), only to tenancies created before the date with effect from which this Act is extended to such town or village.”

[27th August 1955]

4. *Amendment of section 7, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In section 7 of the principal Act, for the words “ or to the Presidency Small Cause Court ”, the words “ or, in the City of Madras, either to such Court or to the Presidency Small Cause Court,” shall be substituted.

5. *Substitution of new section for section 7-A in Madras Act III of 1922.*—For section 7-A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 7-A. *Application by tenant.*—A tenant may apply to the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for ejectment or, in the City of Madras, either to such Court or to the Presidency Small Cause Court, to fix a reasonable rent for the occupation of the land or where on application under section 7, the rent previously payable for the land has been enhanced, for a reduction of the rent fixed; and thereupon the Court shall, by its order, fix such rent as it deems reasonable.”

6. *Amendment of section 9, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In section 9, sub-section (1), of the principal Act, for the words “ after the date of this Act coming into force ”, the words, brackets and figures “ of the date of the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955, coming into force or of the date with effect from which this Act is extended to the municipal town or village in which the land is situate ” shall be substituted.

7. *Amendment of section 10, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In sub-section (1) of section 10 of the principal Act, for the words “ but have not been executed before the coming into force of this Act ”, the words, brackets and figures “ but have not been executed, in the City of Madras, before the commencement of the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955, and in any municipal town or village, before the date with effect from which this Act is extended to such town or village ” shall be substituted and in sub-section (3) of the same section, for the words “ at the commencement of this Act ”, the words, brackets and figures “ at the commencement of the Madras City Tenants’ Protection (Amendment) Act, 1955 ” shall be substituted.

8. *Amendment of section 11, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In section 11 of the principal Act, for the second paragraph, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely :—

“ A copy of such notice shall at the same time be sent, in the case of property situated in the City of Madras, to the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras, or, in the case of property situated in any municipal town or village to which this Act is extended, to the executive authority of the municipality or the executive officer of the panchayat, as the case may be or any other authority as may be notified by the Government.”

27th August 1955]

9. *Amendment of section 13, Madras Act III of 1922.*—In section 13 of the principal Act, after the words “the City of Madras,” the words “and to any municipal town or village to which this Act is extended” shall be inserted.

10. *Repeal of Madras Ordinance II of 1955.*—(1) The Madras City Tenants' Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955 (Madras Ordinance II of 1955), is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken in the exercise of any power conferred by or under the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922), as amended by the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under the said Act, as if this Act were in force on the day on which such thing was done or action was taken.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide Item IV on page 584 supra.]

FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

I

INTRODUCTION.

I, the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances, present this the First Report of the Committee.

2. The Committee was nominated by the Hon. the Chairman on the 15th February 1955 under the provisions contained in Rule 172 of the Madras Council Rules, with five members on it.

II

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

3. The functions of the Committee are to scrutinize the assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers, from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on—

(a) the extent to which such assurances have been implemented; and

(b) where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

III

SITTINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

4. The Committee met in the Congress Party Room at Fort St. George at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th August 1955 and scrutinized all assurances made during the Seventh Session of the Madras Legislative Council.

[27th August 1955]

IV

PROCEDURE FOR CULLING OUT OF ASSURANCES.

5. At present, the Legislature (Council) Secretariat communicates to various departments the various assurances, promises and undertakings given on the floor of the House as culled out from the debates and the replies received from them are first placed on the Table of the House and then before the Committee on Government Assurances for their remarks. The Committee approved the above procedure for the present and also decided that the statement to be placed before the Committee in future in regard to assurances should also contain the dates when they were communicated by the Legislature (Council) Secretariat to the Departments of the Secretariat.

V

FORMS OF ASSURANCES.

6. A list of various forms in which assurances, promises and undertakings are usually given on the floor of the House on the lines of the one approved by the Lok Sabha was considered by the Committee and was approved as a standard list of forms which constitute assurances subject to certain alterations and additions. This list is however subject to alteration by the Committee whenever it considered it necessary. A list of forms as finally approved by the Committee is appended. (Annexure I.)

VI

IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSURANCES.

7. Out of 52 Assurances given during the Seventh Session and communicated to the Departments concerned, replies were received only in respect of 29 Assurances as on 3rd August 1955. The Committee decided that Government should be requested to send within a month from the date of this meeting, viz., 24th August 1955, their replies to pending assurances and also to assurances wherein reports were awaited from the Government of India or any other authority.

8. The Committee also decided that, in future—

(i) the assurances should normally be implemented within a maximum period of three months from the date of giving them, and, where it was not possible to comply with this requirement, a report giving the reasons for the delay should be made to the Committee in order to enable them to judge how far it was beyond the power of the department concerned to implement the assurances within the stipulated period, and what were the reasons responsible for the delay or inadequate implementation of the assurances;

(ii) in cases where a reference was made to the Government of India or any other authority and where no reply was received, the Government should state when the Government of India or the authority concerned was addressed.

27th August 1955]

9. The Committee examined the statements showing the action taken on the assurances, etc., given during the Seventh Session of the Madras Legislative Council and agreed to await further reports in cases where reports from the Government of India or any other authority were awaited. In all the other cases but one, the Committee had no remarks to offer on the action taken by the Government. A statement showing the assurance, the implementation of which the Committee concerned as not satisfactory and the remarks made by the Committee is appended. (Annexure II.)

VII

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

10. The following is the summary of the recommendations made in this report :—

(1) The Legislature (Council) Secretariat may themselves for the present do the work of culling out assurances (paragraph 5).

(2) A list of standard forms of assurances, promises and undertakings to be adopted as a guide for extracting of assurances for implementation was approved by the Committee (paragraph 6).

(3) The Government should expedite their replies to assurances pending replies and assurances for which interim replies were given, within one month from the date of this meeting, viz., 24th August 1955 (paragraph 7).

(4) The assurances should normally be implemented within a maximum period of three months from the date of giving them and where it was not possible to comply with this requirement, a report giving the reasons for the delay should be made to the Committee in order to enable them to judge how far it was beyond the power of the department concerned to implement the assurances within the stipulated period, and what were the reasons responsible for the delay or inadequate implementation of the assurances (paragraph 8).

(5) In cases where a reference is made to the Government of India or any other authority and where no reply is received, Government should also state when the Government of India or the authority concerned was addressed (paragraph 8).

FORT ST. GEORGE,

MADRAS,

25th August 1955.

A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR,

Chairman.

[27th August 1955]

ANNEXURE I.

Standard List of Forms constituting Assurances.

1. The matter is under consideration.
2. I shall look into it.
3. Enquiries are being made.
4. I shall inform the Hon. Member.
5. This is primarily the concern of Central Government but I shall look into it.
6. I shall write to the Central Government.
7. I assure the House all suggestions by Hon. Member will be carefully considered.
8. I shall study the conditions on the spot during my tour.
9. I shall consider the matter.
10. I will consider it.
11. I will suggest to the Central Government.
12. We will put the matter in the shape of a resolution.
13. I shall see what can be done about it.
14. I will look into the matter before I can say anything.
15. The suggestions will be taken into consideration.
16. The matter will be considered at the . . . conference to be held on . . .
17. The matter is still under examination and if anything requires to be done it will certainly be done.
18. The matter will be taken up with the Government of . . .
19. I have no information, but, I am prepared to look into the matter.
20. Efforts are being made to collect the necessary data.
21. The suggestions made will be borne in mind while framing the rules.
22. If the Hon. Member so desires, I can issue further instructions.
23. Copy of the report, when finalized, will be placed in the Library of the House.
24. I shall supply it to the Hon. Member.
25. I think it can be done.
26. If the Hon. Member's allegation is true, I shall certainly have the matter gone into.
27. We shall have to find that out.
28. I will draw the attention of the . . . Government who I hope will take adequate steps in this direction.
29. It is a suggestion for action which will be considered.

27th August 1955.]

30. (The Budget Speech and the General Discussion thereon.)
All the points raised in the Budget Speech and by the various members during the General Discussion will be considered and the result will be communicated.
31. Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.
32. I am reviewing the position.
33. Directions by the Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the Vice-Chairman involving action on the part of Ministers.
34. All specific points on which information is asked for and promised.
35. Assurances given in the Governor's Address on behalf of the Government.



[27th August 1955]

ANNEXURE II.

Statement showing the assurance, the implementation of which the Committee considered as not satisfactory and the remarks made by the Committee.

<i>Serial number and date and reference.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Promise made.</i>	<i>When and how fulfilled.</i>	<i>Remarks made by the Committee.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 24th February 1955—The Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1955).	Amendments moved by Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar and Dr. V. K. John.	Government will take due notice of all the amendments moved by members and also proper notice of all that was said by them and would try to see how far they would be effected in the rules which would be made under this Act.	The amendments moved by the members cannot be provided for in the rules framed under the Act as they involve material changes in the Act.	The Committee was of the opinion that the Government may further consider whether an amendment to the Act is necessary in the light of the remarks made by the members during the discussion on the Bill.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

EIGHTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

2nd to 6th, 8th, 9th, 22nd to 27th August 1955.

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